

ROMAN BISHOPS ASK MITIGATION IN MEXICAN LAW

Appeal to President Calles
for Suspension of Reli-
gious Restrictions

MERCHANTS PROPOSE JOINT CONFERENCES

Their Letters Say Viewpoints
of Episcopate and Govern-
ment Are Reconcilable

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 19 (AP)—In the names of all the Roman archbishops, bishops, priests and communicants in Mexico, the Most Rev. Mora y del Rio, Archbishop of Mexico, has requested President Calles to suspend the recently enforced religious regulations which have resulted in the suspension of masses and other ceremonies in Roman Catholic churches throughout Mexico.

"Freedom of conscience, thought, religion, teaching, association and the press" is requested by the archbishop, who also asks that the church be granted "recognition of the necessary personality to make these liberties effective."

Almost simultaneously a group of about 20 Mexico City business men in various lines sent letters to President Calles and the Roman Catholic episcopate, proposing that the Government and the episcopate confer together in an effort to settle the religious situation. These letters say that it should be possible to reconcile the divergent viewpoints of the Government and the episcopate.

Appeal Sets Precedent

It is said that President Calles has not yet replied to the communications of the Archbishop and the business men, and in well-informed circles the belief is expressed that it is almost certain the Chief Executive will not acquiesce.

Archbishop Mora y del Rio says in his letter that he is of the conviction that the suspension of the regulations and granting the freedom and recognition requested "is the only way to end the old religious conflict." The letter is thought to be the first ever addressed to any Mexican president by the episcopate.

"The liberties to which we are entitled as Christians and citizens of a cultured nation" are requested. They are asked to be given "sincerely and without restriction."

President Calles is urged to use his influence with Congress to have the religious clauses of the Constitution and the new regulations and penalties radically changed. It is asserted in the letter that the episcopate has not previously attempted to have the Constitution amended because no other President of the Republic had sought to enforce the religious clauses.

Merchants Seek Peace

The business men in their letters to the President say they are only seeking peace and prosperity in Mexico in proposing the conference between the Government and the episcopate. They assert that they are not actuated by personal losses due to the economic boycott nor by religious motives.

The police officials announced that they would summon to the Attorney-General's department for investigation some 50 or 60 persons who are said to be Roman Catholics, who are under arrest in connection with the alleged plot for an uprising in various parts of Mexico simultaneous with the movement of Gen. Enrique

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Flying Policeman Makes Air Arrest

Staff Correspondence
Beverly Hills, Calif.

"PULL over to the curb . . . I mean land on that field. You are arrested for reckless flying."

That may not be exactly what Paul Whittier, policeman of the air, said when he arrested Jack Frye, chief pilot of the Aerial Corporation of California, but the result was the same. Mr. Frye was officially charged with flying at an altitude lower than that specified by city ordinance, and will stand by the misdemeanor. The arrest was the first of its kind in this vicinity, and was made in the air, the police airplane flying across the bows of the offender in order to show the badge painted on its side.

BALLOT BOARD HEARS PROTEST OF CANDIDATES

Argument Centers Around
"Register of Probate" on
Technicalities

Arguments over technical wordings on nomination papers occupied the attention of the Ballot Law Commission in its hearing of protests this afternoon at the State House. Russell A. Wood, candidate for Republican nomination for register of probate and insolvency of Middlesex County, protested against his two opponents, William G. Andrew and Leving P. Jordan, on technical grounds.

Mr. Wood asked that Mr. Andrew's papers be thrown out on the basis that he had placed on his papers the declaration of having been an "assistant district attorney," a title which Mr. Wood claimed his opponent was not entitled to have.

"This charge is simply playing with words," said Mr. Andrew, "for, in fact, I was actually an assistant district attorney, regardless of whether or not it was temporary."

Mr. Wood's claim was that his opponent had been "merely a temporary special assistant."

Technical Omission Alleged

In the protest against the papers of Mr. Jordan, Mr. Wood said his opponent had written on his nomination papers the title of "register of probate." In using that expression, according to Mr. Wood, no office had been named at all, as the real title in his opinion is "register of probate and insolvency." For this reason he asked that Mr. Jordan be disqualified.

Another objection raised by Mr. Wood was that Mr. Jordan, who is present incumbent of the office, should not have used the word "present" before the title written on the nomination papers.

Mr. Jordan was represented by George M. Poland, who said the title in question is commonly referred to as "register of probate," and that the intent of the law was to have the eight words allowed on such papers give information to voters.

"Even if we were to put the complete legal title on these papers, as Mr. Wood has urged, we will find that the title is too long," added Mr. Poland. He called attention to the fact that the official title of "register of probate and insolvency" for the County of Middlesex uses 10 words, or two more than allowed by law.

Occurs in Statutes

"Furthermore," he remarked, "in our own State Constitution in four places and in the statutes in six, this office is mentioned simply as 'register of probate.'"

The commission took the matter under advisement, and a decision will be announced later.

Legion Convention Prizes Offered

Senator Draper Gives Check
for \$1750; Good for 10
Passes on Paris Trip

Eben S. Draper, Senator from Hopedale, World War veteran, today presented to the state branch of the American Legion a check for \$1750 in payment for 10 passes to the national American Legion convention to be held in Paris next year. The state department has offered 12 passes too as prizes for winners in the recent membership contest. The Legion had offered one pass, the state department of the "40 and 8" had offered another and Senator Draper had offered to pay for the remaining 10. Each pass cost \$175.

The membership drive made a gain of 1000 members all over the State bringing the total to 30,600.

BOSTON'S DRY STAFF GETS 10 NEW AGENTS

Ten new agents were added to the Customs Prohibition Enforcement Unit today when they were sworn into the Massachusetts District by Willford W. Lufkin, collector of customs in the Port of Boston.

Pledge of Islands' Freedom Alleged by Filipino Senator

Mr. Osmena Quotes Interview With President
Coolidge in Speech at Cebu

CEBU, Island of Cebu, P. I. (AP)—Sergio Osmena, Senator of the Philippine Legislature and prominent worker for independent government for the islands, quoted President Coolidge as having said to him: "We are going to withdraw from the Philippines but don't intend to leave you with limited resources. We desire first to assist you in promoting economic development and resources sufficient for your self-support."

Mr. Osmena made this statement while introducing Carmi A. Thompson, at a luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Thompson is making a survey of economic conditions in the islands as President Coolidge's personal representative.

Quotes Mr. Coolidge

In his luncheon address Mr. Osmena said he had a private conference with President Coolidge during his visit to the islands. He said that the President said to him: "The Administration has a sincere interest in Philippine welfare. We are sending you an emissary in the person of Carmi A. Thompson to see how the Administration may be helpful to you. We are going to withdraw from the Philippines but don't intend to leave you with limited resources. We desire first to assist you in promoting economic development and resources sufficient for your self support."

After his talk Mr. Osmena was besieged by newspapermen to whom he added that President Coolidge also had told him:

"We can't perform the work of development alone, nor is this desirable and we want the Filipinos to take part."

Carmi Thompson Spoke

In a short talk Mr. Carmi Thompson said the Philippines never had a better representative in Washington than Mr. Osmena, whom he described as a capable diplomat.

Mr. Osmena suggested that a solution of the Philippine problem might be found in the appointment of a commission composed of both Americans and Filipinos to work out a plan of administration in the islands. The commission, he suggests, might follow the Thompson report, and that after a conference it might recommend a concrete solution agreeable both to the United States and the Philippines. He said economic development of the islands is

REPUBLICANS FACE CONTESTS

Seven Congressional Aspir-
ants in Massachusetts to
Have Opposition

By the Associated Press

Seven congressmen from Massachusetts and one from Vermont face contests within their own parties before they can be assured of renomination at the primaries next month. The other Congressman from Vermont and the two from New Hampshire, all Republicans, will be renominated without opposition. The four congressmen from Maine, all Republicans, received their party endorsement at the primaries in June and will seek another term at the election in September.

Congressman Elbert S. Brigham is opposed for renomination by the Republicans in the first district by Martin S. Vilas of Burlington, a state Senator. Vilas was endorsed recently by the Vermont state branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Opposition for Mr. Treadway

In Massachusetts Allen T. Treadway, Republican dean of the state delegation at Washington and now serving his seventh term, is opposed in the first district by Charles H. Wright, district attorney of Berkshire County. John Bordinan of Concord, is contesting the renomination of Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican, New England's only woman member of Congress, in the fifth district.

There is a three-cornered fight for the Republican nomination in the ninth district, Charles L. Underhill being opposed by Wendell M. Cohen of Somerville and Joseph Linhares of Brookline. In the tenth district, which includes part of Boston, John J. Douglas, Democrat, now serving his first term, is opposed by three other candidates—Peter F. Taggart, his predecessor in Congress; Lawrence F. Quigley, mayor of Chelsea, twice tried on indictments for rum running conspiracy with the jury in each case disagreeing; and William J. Francis, State Senator.

In the Twelfth District

One of the two other Democratic Congressmen from this State, James A. Gallivan of Boston, is opposed for renomination in the twelfth district by John W. McCormack, State Senator, Congressman Louis A. Frothingham, Republican, in the fourteenth district has J. Winfred Richard of Avon for an opponent and Congressman Charles L. Gifford, Republican, in the sixteenth district must contest the nomination with John D. W. Bodfish of Barnstable.

In the cases of Underhill, Douglas and Gallivan renomination would be equivalent to re-election, as the party has no candidates in any of these three districts. Frank H. Foss in the third district and George H. Tinkham in the eleventh, both Republicans, will be renominated and re-elected without opposition.

There are contests for the Democratic nominations for Congressmen in the first New Hampshire district and the first, fourth, eighth, thirteenth and fourteenth Massachusetts districts.

JOINT BORDER PACT WITH CANADA URGED TO AID DRY FORCES

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—A further tightening of prohibition enforcement machinery along the Canadian border by joint action of Canada and the United States is expected to be proposed by the Washington Government at an early date.

Indications were given in official circles here that a conference probably would be sought between Canadian officials at Ottawa and Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department, in charge of prohibition enforcement, to see if joint action could be agreed upon in an administrative way for tightening the border against smugglers.

In general the objects sought would be similar to those which recently occupied the assistant secretary in his conferences in London with English officials on the rumrunning problem.

While Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, said here that he had given no consideration to the question and had not discussed it with President Coolidge, it "would be the natural thing" for him sometime after his return to Washington to take up the possibility of such a conference with the British Ambassador and see if one could be arranged.

Highest Horticultural Medal Goes to Pierre S. du Pont

Winter Garden, Including Huge Organ,
Attracts World-Wide Attention

Pierre S. du Pont, who has a glassed-in winter garden of six acres with a huge pipe organ to entertain the public after they view the horticultural collection, has been awarded the George Robert White Medal of Honor for 1926 by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

This award, announced today, which was recommended by a special committee of which Prof. C. S. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum is chairman, is considered the highest horticultural honor in America. It is made possible by a fund which was established by the late George Robert White of Boston, and is given to the man or woman who is responsible for some exceptionally noteworthy development in horticulture. The award is not confined to Massachusetts, but may be given to any person in any part of the world. The award was made to Mr. du Pont because of his remarkable work in popularizing horticulture, in extending a love for flowers and in the establishment of a great winter garden in Longwood, his country home near Kennett Square, Pa.

Beautiful Winter Garden

Mr. du Pont himself lives in a modest and rather unpretentious brick mansion, but the grounds and greenhouses at some distance away are laid out on a lavish scale and present features which are so unique that they have attracted the attention of garden experts in all parts of the world. Indeed, the winter garden is considered one of the horticultural wonders of America. Nothing of the kind has ever before been attempted. It covers six acres, all under glass, and was begun in 1919, not being completed until 1921. This mammoth indoor garden is heated by two large automatic oil burners which are supplied from a 500,000-gallon tank. The tank itself, which is of course of huge proportions, has been entirely masked by trees, a great clump of evergreens having been planted on top.

The winter garden houses hundreds of rare old azaleas, acacias and other plants, which will not grow out of doors. In addition it has great rooms filled with tropical fruits and with melons, grapes and peaches. Rare plants from all quarters of the globe are being added, and one of the treasures is a specimen of the Taiwan tree from Formosa, which was sent to Mr. du Pont by the Arnold Arboretum. This tree is the Asiatic representative of the redwood family, and the specimen in the du Pont garden has grown to be 15 feet high.

Houses Huge Organ

Naturally emphasis is laid on growing plants, but the winter garden has many other interesting features, crowning all being a huge

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PARKING LIMIT CAMPAIGN OPENS

All-Day Use of Street Is
Held Greatest Handicap
in Trade Sections

Special efforts are being made now by traffic police of downtown Boston to enforce the time limits on parking which are contained in present city ordinances, according to Bernard J. Hoppe, police captain in charge of the downtown traffic district. The results of this enforcement campaign will give the Chamber of Commerce committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs a better basis upon which to make recommendations to the City Council in its parking survey, it is expected.

The police department has assigned as many men as possible to the checking up of automobiles parked along the restricted streets, said Captain Hoppe, and motorists who overstay their time are being called into court in greater numbers than formerly.

The campaign is directed particularly to break up the practice of leaving cars parked on business streets for an entire day, the object being to make room for shoppers and especially out-of-town motorists who wish to spend an hour or two in the downtown stores, Captain Hoppe explained.

The police have tried to give ample notice to all business houses that their employees and executives must not use the crowded streets for all-day parking. Admonition rather than prosecution is the rule given to the officers by Captain Hoppe. In one case an employer reported that he had warned the people in his plant repeatedly against all-day parking and that he would raise no objection if the police tagged their cars.

Chamber of Commerce members are lending their support to the parking regulation move, Captain Hoppe said. An instance occurred when a merchant who had asked enforcement of the ordinance found his own car tagged. He went to the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee to ask the latter to help him get the tag canceled.

"You wanted the parking regulations enforced; go and pay up," was the reply he received.

Will Visit Bird Haven

Noontide prayer will be offered by the Rev. Dr. Albert Parker Pitch, professor of comparative religion at Carleton College. The Rev. Dr. Sidney B. Snow, formerly pastor of King's Chapel, Boston, will speak on "World Organization—A Realizable Ideal."

After luncheon the guests will motor to the Meriden Bird Sanctuary where they will be welcomed by the headmaster of Kimball Union Academy, Charles Alden Tracy, and where Lucia Ames Mead of Boston will give an address on world peace. Here at the Bird Masque Theater folk and costume dances will be shown representing the various nations.

The feature of the program will be Edna St. Vincent Millay's play "Aria da Capo," directed by Alice Mansur, head of the dramatic departments of Cedar Crest College and the Meriden Summer School. The festival, which Mrs. Saint-Gaudens calls a peace picnic, is open to everybody.



One of the Many Glassed-in Walks Where Flowers Nod and Smile at One or, as Spencer Has So Aptly Put It: No dainty flower or herbs that grows on ground, No arborvit with painted blossoms—dread And smiling sweetly, but there it might be found To bud out faire, and throw her sweetest smells all around.

LETTERS OF LINCOLN MAY NOT BE HELD UP FOR FULL 20 YEARS

Believed Relatives Will Modify
Terms So Nation Can
Benefit Earlier

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Relations of the late Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, are expected to modify the agreement entered into by him with the Library of Congress restricting public display of his father's papers which he turned over to that institution in 1919.

Six trunks containing manuscripts and letters of Lincoln were placed in the library for safekeeping with the understanding that they were not to be opened to the public for 20 years. The younger Lincoln felt at that time that irresponsible writers might attempt to commercialize his father's correspondence, but more recently he is understood to have indicated willingness to leave the matter to the judgment of his relatives.

His will did not abrogate the agreement, but the family is understood to be considering the advisability of finding a way to shorten the period. No action is expected, however, before Mrs. Lincoln, to whom he bequeathed his father's other papers, art works and objects of historic interest, returns to Washington in the fall.

Mr. Lincoln's frequently expressed desire that the Healy portrait of his father, which hung in his home at Thirtieth and N Streets, North West, and which was regarded by him as the best existing picture of the Civil War President, should be offered to the White House, undoubtedly will be complied with.

Mrs. Lincoln also is understood to be ready to donate to the Government the gold watch worn by President Lincoln and other relics cherished by the son. It has not been disclosed whether the chain which Mr. Lincoln wore with the watch was recovered by his son who conducted negotiations for its possession for many years with a Chicago collector.

W. T. C. U. Peace Picnic to Point Way to International Good Will

Program Symbolizing Union of Art and World Harmony to Be Given at Studio of Mrs. Annetta J. Saint-Gaudens at Cornish, N. H.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 19 (Special)—Several hundred invitations have been sent by Mrs. Annetta J. Saint-Gaudens to prominent people in New England asking them to attend a picnic which will be held at her studio, Orchard Kiln, Wednesday, Aug. 25, under the auspices of the department of peace and arbitration of the New Hampshire Women's Christian Temperance Union, of which she is chairman.

Believing that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in its efforts to rid the world of intoxicating liquors should not forget to labor for the ideal of world peace, Mrs. Saint-Gaudens has worked out a program for the peace picnic which she hopes to make an annual event. It is almost entirely an artistic program because she says that the harmony of art typifies the ideal harmony of world peace.

"All art is harmony," says Mrs. Saint-Gaudens, herself a sculptor of note, "there is the harmony of sculpture, of music and of dancing, all of which we hope to incorporate in our program. Peace and universal cooperation are also harmonies, and we can best exemplify them as great ideals."

Upholding Peace Ideal

"I feel very strongly that world harmony is the noblest of ideals and that in this age of commercialism and international misunderstanding we should all do what we can to spread an ideal which is certain to come some time. It may be 50 years, a century, even five centuries or more, but the time is certainly coming when the nations of the world

MR. NEW STANDS ON PERMANENCE OF AIR SERVICE

Mail Lines Not to Be Turned
Over Without Guar-
antee of Continuance

ADMITS EQUIPMENT IS NOT UP TO DATE

Advocates Carrying Passengers
and Express Freight to Put
Routes on Paying Basis

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, considers that the time has come when the only air mail route operated by the Government should be turned over to private contractors but that the Government, being committed to the permanent maintenance of a coast-to-coast air line, no contracts should be let without a full guarantee of the continuance of such.

Speaking of the Government route from New York to San Francisco, he said, "where are now several concerns that are at least approaching a condition to permit of their taking it over and are manifesting a willingness to do so."

"This is just exactly what the Post Office Department has had in mind in developing and carrying forward the air mail. It has been demonstrated to all those who might be interested that communication between distant points was possible both day and night at a moderate regularity and marvelously fast time."

"It is my sincere belief," he continued, "that within a comparatively short time a person desiring to do so may leave New York by a ship carrying the air mail after the close of business hours Saturday and be in San Francisco or Los Angeles for the opening of business Monday morning."

"It is not true that all contract air-mail lines are losing money," he said, "but it is true that some are, and most of them must so long as they depend on mail only."

In his opinion, the only possible way of making the air mail a paying proposition is to incorporate with it the carrying of passengers and freight. It is only a question of time, he believes, until someone will inaugurate a full service of that kind.

In referring to the case of Charles Dickinson, who recently notified the department that he wished to break his contract for the Chicago-Twin Cities route because he was losing money in keeping up the service, the Postmaster-General said:

"Of course he lost money. If he had received every cent paid in postage for the mail he would have still lost money. Receipts from the mail alone would no more meet his expenses than they would those of the St. Paul or the Northwestern railroad over the same route. However, that does not mean that there will be no air service between the two cities and another has already been advertised."

Progress Too Swiftly

"Nothing that I have heard better illustrates what I had in mind in saying, as I have more than once publicly said that the danger lay not in our not going fast enough in the establishment of air mail lines, but in going too fast, than what has just happened in the case of the Chicago-Twin Cities route. Nearly every city in the country wanted an air mail service. He indicated that the Washington-San Francisco route would cost in money to maintain it, or how much mail could be contributed to it in volume or in receipts."

Mr. New cited several routes that are on a paying basis. The night service between New York and Chicago, he indicated, was committed to the permanent maintenance of the air service between the two coasts and whenever it does get ready to turn the business over to private parties it will insist upon a contract satisfactorily guaranteeing that the service will be permanently maintained."

Referring to a dispatch in which Col. Paul Henderson is quoted as saying that efficient air-mail service could be rendered until the Government replaced the old-fashioned single-engined airplanes with modern machines, the Postmaster-General said, "I agree with the statement but would amend it by saying that it is just as true of the National Air Transport and all other companies contemplating carrying air mail as it is of the Government. As soon as Congress gave us money with which to buy, we ordered 50 new airplanes of the best type, 13 of which have already been delivered, and which are coming at the rate of about three a week. I repeat that all contract lines must equip themselves with airplanes of the passenger-bearing type before the service can be made what we all intend it to be."



Little Halls of Fame

is the heading of an interesting feature which will appear from time to time in the Monitor. Its purpose will be to acquaint our readers with some of the outstanding achievements of those who have been honored by having their names chiseled under the eaves of Greater Boston buildings. The first of the series will appear in

Tomorrow's MONITOR



OIL MEN SEEK
CONGRESS RIGHT
IN WALSH BILLQuestion Its Application to
Prevent Review of Special
Appeal

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The question of the right of Congress to apply the Walsh bill retroactively to prevent the District Court of Appeals from reviewing the special appeals of the Doherty, Fall and Sinclair interests for reversal of the decision of the lower court overruling their demurrers to the pending indictments, has been raised by counsel for the three oil magnates.

The Government's counsel in the oil cases, Alton Pomeroy and Owen J. Roberts, asked the District Court of Appeals to discontinue consideration of the special appeals that the higher court review the action of the District Supreme Court in overruling their demurrers to the indictments.

The Court of Appeals has set Oct. 4 for the argument to consider whether Justice Wendell P. Stafford's decision overruling the demurrers should be reversed.

Contention of Government counsel is that under the terms of the Walsh bill which deprives the District Court of Appeals of the right to continue deliberation in criminal cases prior to the trial of such cases the Court of Appeals has no right to consider the special appeals of counsel for Edward L. Doherty, Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair, defendants in the oil indictments brought by the Government.

It is now contended by the defendants that the Walsh Act, which their opponents are now trying to apply retroactively to the oil cases, is unconstitutional and a "gross usurpation" of the functions of the judiciary by the legislative branch of the Government.

On the ground that this act seeks to force the court to construe the law in accordance with the judgment of Congress, counsel for the oil interests has asked the District Court of Appeals to deny the motion of the Government counsel to dismiss the special appeal allowed by the court last March and set for argument next October. The Walsh Act is a "legislative interference with the result of a judgment already rendered by the court of appeals" when it granted the appeal for review, it is charged.

The court is thus faced with the necessity of determining how far its action should be modified under the provisions of the Walsh bill, which was passed during the closing days of Congress.

ROMAN BISHOPS
ASK MITIGATION

(Continued from Page 1)
Estrada to invade Mexico from California.

Quiet Along the Border
The War Department announces that reports received from all the military commanders along the border and in the border states say that everything is quiet and that there have been no attempts at riots or revolution.

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 18 (AP)—Gen. Enrique Estrada, former Mexican Secretary of War and commander of an insurgent band intercepted by federal army and country officers near here last Sunday night, together with members of his staff, was arraigned today before Federal Commissioner Ryan on a charge of violating the neutrality laws of the United States.

Bail for Estrada was fixed at \$20,000, while Aurelio Sepulveda, former Mexican army officer, was ordered held in \$10,000. Bail for other members of Estrada's staff ranged from \$1000 to \$5000. As yet none of the prisoners has furnished bond. Preliminary hearing in all cases was set for Sept. 9.

FRENCH MAY ERASE
DEBT WITH RUBBER

PARIS, Aug. 19 (AP)—A proposal that the French debt to the United States be liquidated in part by profits from rubber growing in French possessions in the Far East has been put forward by M. Outrey, member of the Chamber of Deputies from Indo-China. His plan is that an American financial group be given rights in a million hectares of rubber land and that a portion of the ensuing profit from the crop be applied on the Nation's debt.

A few years would suffice, M. Outrey declares, to bring the rubber production to 800,000,000 pounds annually, sufficient for the needs of American industry for the present. La Liberté the local paper which details M. Outrey's suggestion, sums up the scheme by saying it is worthy of most serious attention from both governments.

PRINCETON MAN HONORED
NEW YORK (AP)—Prof. Dana C. Munro of Princeton has been elected vice-chairman of the national committee on endowment of the American Historical Association and will direct a campaign to raise \$1,000,000 "to promote American history, and history in America."

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Founded 1893 by Mary Baker Eddy
As a Christian Science Monitor
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Court Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; six months, \$6.00; three months, \$3.50; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5c. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., on Dec. 1, 1893. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

???

- (1) What is the root obstacle to disarmament?
- (2) What ship—that never went to sea—is best known to seamen?
- (3) What makes an author quotable?
- (4) How many Smiths are there in the United States?
- (5) What former weapon is now a symbol of mayoral authority?
- (6) How much has American motorcar production increased since 1914?

These Questions Were Answered in
Yesterday's MONITOR

BALLOT BOARD
HEARS PROTEST

(Continued from Page 1)

mission will hear several of the important protests.

Included among these are the protests of Harry J. Dooley, candidate for Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, against the papers of Joseph B. Ely, Democratic "slate" candidate for the office; of Harold Williams Jr., candidate for attorney-general, against the papers of John E. Swift, candidate for same office; and of Charles H. McGhee, chairman of Democratic state committee, against Mr. Dooley's papers for Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Phelps Drops Protest

Roswell F. Phelps, director of the division of statistics in the Department of Labor, yesterday dropped his protest against the ruling of the Secretary of State regarding Mr. Phelps' lack of certified names on his nomination papers for the office of State Auditor.

The commission has reserved a decision in the protest made by Thomas C. O'Brien, Suffolk County district attorney, against the nomination papers filed by Charles G. Keene, president of the Boston City Council, an opponent of Mr. O'Brien.

Counsel for Mr. Keene were Herman Hornel, former chairman of the Republican City Committee, and Edwin H. Abbott Jr., former Assistant Attorney-General. Representing Mr. O'Brien was Homer Albers, dean of the Boston University Law School.

Mr. Albers in his opening statement said the only charge of irregularities made against the papers of Mr. Keene was that some of them had been circulated without having the name and address of the candidate on them.

Carelessness Is Blamed
"This does not necessarily mean that fraudulent means were used in obtaining signatures," he said. "It means that whoever circulated the papers did not live up to the requirements of the Legislature in letting the voters know for whom the papers were circulated."

Mr. Hornel's contention was that nomination papers are not really such until the names of the candidates are inserted at the top. Until then, said the counsel, they are "nomination blanks."

Mr. Keene admitted at the hearing that some of the nomination papers had been circulated in blank form, although his supporters had filed the large number of regularly drawn-up papers.

Michael J. Shea of Worcester, who sent in an unsigned statement of his withdrawal in the senatorial Republican nomination contest in the First Worcester District, was allowed to withdraw. The intent was obvious, ruled the commission.

The commission upheld the protest of Warren E. Tarbell, former State Senator, who objected to the nomination papers of his opponent, David E. Hobson of Southbridge, in a contest for nomination to the Republican State Committee from the Worcester-Hampden District. Mr. Tarbell contended that the papers for Mr. Hobson had been filed a day later than the limit. Mr. Hobson informed the commissioners that he had not known his papers had been filed by his supporters later than the time limit, and asked permission to withdraw.

England Rejoices Over Winning Back
the 'Ashes' From Australian Cricketers

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 19.—Now England has won back the "ashes" at last, thousands of cricket enthusiasts who have lately been living at the Oval can take their place in normal life again, among their less fortunate fellows and enjoy the perpetual distinction of having seen Australia's dramatic disposal, giving England the victory in the final test match yesterday. It was a day for which England had been patiently waiting since 1921, and it brought with it glory for the home cricketers exceeding anybody's wildest dreams.

One knew that the Australians would have to make history if they were to score 415 runs to win in the last innings, but they have the reputation for doing that sort of thing, and as their wickets fell one after another in short time and it then became doubtful whether they

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; probably showers and rain Saturday; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds.

Official Temperatures

(° F. Standard time, 75th meridian)			
Albany.....	58	Memphis.....	73
Atlantic City.....	58	Montreal.....	68
Boston.....	58	Nantucket.....	62
Buffalo.....	60	New Orleans.....	82
Calcutta.....	82	New York.....	64
Charleston.....	84	Philadelphia.....	64
Chicago.....	70	Pittsburgh.....	68
Cincinnati.....	68	Portland, Ore.....	64
Des Moines.....	66	Portland, Me.....	64
Eastport.....	54	San Francisco.....	58
Galveston.....	68	St. Louis.....	72
Hatfield.....	62	St. Paul.....	62
Holms.....	62	Seattle.....	60
Jacksonville.....	74	Tampa.....	78
Kansas City.....	68	Washington.....	66
Los Angeles.....	64		

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 8:12 p. m.; Friday, 8:51 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:11 p. m.

FOREIGN MAGAZINES
FACE DRY RULING

"Wet Ads" May Bar Them
From United States

NEW YORK (AP)—All foreign magazines containing liquor advertisements will be barred from the United States if a tentative ruling by Edward S. Barnes, acting solicitor of the United States Customs House here is sustained.

Mr. Barnes has barred "The Key to London," a magazine published in England chiefly for the information of American tourists, because it advertised a place where brandy might be purchased in England.

The decision was rendered pending an opinion from United States Attorney Emory R. Buckner, now on vacation. Mr. Barnes cited Section 17 of the national prohibition act, which declares it is "unlawful to advertise anywhere or by any means or method liquor or the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale or furnishing of the same, or where, how, from whom or at what price the same may be obtained."

Exceptions are made for foreign newspapers mailed to the United States, he said, but the Key to London is classed as a magazine and was shipped by express.

PAPANASTASIOU ARRESTED
ATHENS, Aug. 19 (AP)—Alexander Papanastasiou, former Premier and leader of the Democratic Party in Greece, has been arrested.

It is probable that Mr. Papanastasiou was apprehended in connection with the arrest on Monday of the former Premier, George Kafandaris and a large number of army officers charged with "persistent and organized anti-government activities." Mr. Kafandaris was sent in exile to an island in the Aegean Sea. Mr. Papanastasiou was arrested in connection with a plot early in the present year and was banished, but several months later President Pangalos ordered his liberation. Dismissed last month said he had again been arrested in connection with an attempted coup to overthrow the Pangalos Government and sent to the island of Naxos in the Aegean Sea, with two other former premiers, Kafandaris and Akropolous.

AIR ROUTES PROPOSED

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—Plans are being perfected for the establishment of a commercial air enterprise, backed by a Canadian company, to locate air harbors at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton. In the proposed route between Winnipeg and Edmonton it is stated that the rates for carrying passengers and express matter will be extremely reasonable.

MR. HOOVER IN IDAHO

CALDWELL, Ida. (AP)—America's recovery from the World War has been complete, with the exception of agriculture, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover declared in an address at Idaho's fourth annual egg day celebration. Referring to America's economic rehabilitation, Secretary Hoover said: "In no other nation and in no case in the history of the world has there been such a measure of recovery as ours from as great a disaster."

VETERANS HONOR MR. MEANS

DES MOINES, Ia. (AP)—Rice W. Means, United States Senator from Colorado, was elected commander-in-chief of the United States War Veterans at the annual encampment here.

England Rejoices Over Winning Back
the 'Ashes' From Australian Cricketers

would reach even 100, the spectators had to pinch themselves to make sure they were awake. There were some of the world's finest batsmen so tied up that they couldn't move by the Yorkshire veterans, and the Nottinghamshire "demon" bowler Larwood, who wasn't born when Rhodes first played for England.

As each brilliant piece of play might the downfall of yet another "cornstalk," the roars of appreciation grew louder and louder and when the last wicket went down, the rapturous throng surged after the players and hunted them eagerly into the pavilion. Deprived of the privilege of slapping each hero on the back the happy horde had patient siege and called persistently first for young curly-haired Chapman, England's captain, and then for Collins, the Australian skipper, then for Hobbs and Sutcliffe—and then for everybody else. It was a scene that will not soon be effaced from the memory of anyone who saw it from the pavilion, who witnessed the sea of radiant faces upturned to the balcony where Chapman and Collins, ambassadors of Empire and glory, their hands clasped in cricket's real friendship.

NANCE'S
MUSTARD SAUCE
A Pure Southern Condiment
Made by N. J. DELMARLE
O. J. DELMARLE & CO.
Distributors
Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

NEGOTIATIONS
IN COAL CRISIS
FALL THROUGH

Both Sides Take Up Old
Positions and Refuse
to Give Way

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Negotiations between the British coal owners and coal miners, which had been looked to bring peace in the long coal tie-up, collapsed shortly after they opened this afternoon.

It is understood that both sides took up their old positions and the controversy is neither would recede. The owners stood, for an eight-hour day, setting of wages according to the economic position of the industry, and district settlement. The miners insisted on a seven-hour day, a national agreement and refusal to move on the question of wages until they had definite guarantees concerning the reorganization of the industry.

By Special Cable

SWANSEA, Aug. 19.—Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer speaking here last night on the coal stoppage referred to the extraordinary success with which British trade had withstood the strain imposed upon it. "I have every hope and belief," he continued, "we shall reach a lasting and honorable settlement and come through our troubles and be stronger for having surmounted them."

He declared there would be no further subsidy, adding: "Even if the men in all the coal fields go to work tomorrow, it will only be by the very greatest exertion and contrivances that additional taxation can be avoided."

Referring to the expected legislation on the trade union question, he said: "The experience we have gone through this year and the loss and suffering inflicted upon the whole country, and particularly upon the trade unionists in the great basic industries have undoubtedly raised questions about the functions of trade unionism and their bearing on the general welfare which must go forward to an issue."

Trade Unions Indispensable

"We all know how indispensable the trade unions are to the proper safeguarding of the rights and interests of the workers in any particular industry, and both Conservative and Liberal legislation has during the past 50 years conferred upon them exceptional privileges to enable them to conduct strikes, and for collective bargaining. The question which the nation will now have to consider is whether these privileges have not been grossly abused, whether the trade unions instead of being what they should be, social bulwarks and guarantees for the well-being of their members are not being used as a tool of a faction against society, inflicting great injury upon country and in particular upon those very trade union members which it is the duty of trade unionism primarily to protect."

The Parliament's Sovereignty
"The question is raised whether, for instance, a handful of wirepullers, in virtue of some resolution passed on a card vote, without any guarantee that the opinion of their constituents has been properly obtained, should have the power to lay an interdiction on all industries, and challenge the sovereignty right of Parliament and the State itself."

Behind this again lie questions of the influence which actuate these wirepullers, or whether they themselves are not manipulated and wire-pulled from outside this island altogether, and are the tools of some foreign power of the world has there been such a measure of recovery as ours from as great a disaster."

NEW ROAD OPENED

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The Pacific Coast of Canada is now linked with the interior and the rest of the country by improved road. The new Cariboo Road, running along the rocky canyon of the Fraser River, has been opened for motor traffic although some portions of the road will not be completed until next winter. In the meantime traffic will be over sections of the original Cariboo Wagon Road built in 1862 to carry the traffic of the Cariboo gold rush. The opening of the road was arranged now to meet the wishes of large numbers of United States tourists.

Danzig Regaining
ITS ANCIENT STATUS

WARSAW, Poland (Special Correspondence)—The Polish High Commissioner appointed by the League of Nations for Danzig, has been paying a visit to Warsaw for the purpose of entering into direct communication with the Polish Government on questions of Danzig-Polish relations.

Since the election of the new Senate in Danzig, relations between the Free City and Poland have assumed a much more friendly and conciliatory attitude. Danzig port has

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Science Monitor, or answer
a Monitor advertisement—
please mention the Monitor.

reclaimed something of the importance it had during the golden time of the Hanseatic League. In fact, the port is far too small for the amount of export traffic, and it is essential that the Polish port in Gdynia, which is larger, be quickly completed. Polish coal is being exported in large quantities to Sweden, and were it not for transit difficulties a far greater amount could be sent out.

PRESS VIEWS ON
KELLOGG SPEECH

British and German Papers
Reflect National
Opinion

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Frank B. Kellogg's Plattsburg speech is featured here this morning. Referring to his disarmament remarks, the Daily Telegraph, a leading Conservative newspaper, says: "There is not one of them upon which the attitude of the United States Government is not completely in agreement with that adopted by the British Government upon the large questions of principle and practical policy that are at issue in the deliberations of the preparatory commission. Both Washington and London desire results. They are at one in their views as to best methods of obtaining them. It is as true of one Government as of the other that the proposals advocated by its representatives at Geneva furnish an opportunity for real progress along practical lines which would tend to reduce this burden, which weighs upon the whole world."

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (AP)—The German newspapers are printing copies of extracts of Frank B. Kellogg's address yesterday at Plattsburg on reduction in armaments.

The Tagesspiegel, a leading Conservative paper, says: "Secretary Kellogg's desire at last to see results from the disarmament negotiations is thoroughly understandable, but we do not believe that it will be fulfilled. Just as it has been possible to reduce the negotiations of the preparatory disarmament conference to a farcical farce, so it is possible that the disarmament conference itself, if it ever takes place, will also become a farce."

The Berliner Börsen Zeitung says: "The speech is a polite but relentless criticism of the work of the preparatory conference on disarmament. Such criticism, especially from America, is bitter, but not undeserved." The Berliner Zeitung says: "We deem it out of the question that England will participate in such a program as is suggested by Secretary Kellogg."

HERRIOT RECEIVES
VOTE OF CONFIDENCE
Makes His Defense Before
Lyons Radicals

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Edouard Herriot defended himself before the Lyons Radicals against the charge of betraying the party. Overcoming Joseph Caillaux, in endeavoring to form a government, and eventually in accepting a post in the Poincaré Cabinet. He proclaimed himself as opposed to the dictatorship asked by the radical party, and declared that of his own ministry by the lack of support of the Socialists. He justified his collaboration with Raymond Poincaré because it was necessary to save the franc.

In the end a vote of confidence was passed. But the Socialists still demand his resignation, from the majority of Lyons, which he has held for 21 years. They have a majority but Mr. Herriot hopes to stall off their attacks.

In the meanwhile the French Cabinet, despite vacation, is working hard elaborating the vital sections of its plan. Decisions involving economy are being taken and measures to keep down food prices formulated. Restrictions of a far-reaching character, affecting foreign importations, are being considered.

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Wedding Cakes, Fancy Creams
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319 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland
Ready-to-Wear and Custom-Made
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Corsets from \$3.00 to \$25.00

The
James R. Armiger
Company

Jewelers and Silversmiths
810 North Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

White Star
LAUNDRY

LYNCHBURG, VA.
Let us wash your Blankets by our New
Method: Satisfaction Guaranteed. We
make them fluffy like new.
How about our "Family Wash" Plan!

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McPherson's

11 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
HABERDASHERY
for the VACATION

For more than eighty-two years
this store has served the
Lynchburg public

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA



(From the Seattle Star)

A LITTLE girl not more than five, sat on the doorstep of her Meridian Street home. She held a crushed and broken doll in her arms. Tears filled eyes too young for sorrow.

Mother away at the store. The front door locked. No one to render sympathy and comfort at a time of disaster. So the little girl sat down and sobbed alone, hugging up the "poor doll."

Just then a big policeman came along. He could have been too busy to bother about the troubles of a little girl; he could have gone on his way, but he did not. He stopped and sat down on the doorstep alongside the weeping child. Slowly he learned her story.

She had been crossing the street and had stepped in the path of a truck. A dash to safety had saved her, but the doll had fallen in the dust and the truck had crushed it beyond repair. That was why she was weeping.

When they came out, a new and better doll was in her arms and there were glad smiles through the tears.

W HEN Auntie heard that little Juanita had been left alone in the world, she immediately arranged to make a place in her household for the child. Although things seemed strange at first, and there was a period of adjustment, Auntie has been fully repaid for her unselfishness. While she was reading one day, two little boys found their way lovingly around her neck. Then there was an earnest request: "Please, Auntie, may I call you 'Mama,' and Uncle, 'Daddy?'"

Little wonder now that three hearts face the world with a new concept of home.

FILIPINO SAYS
PLEDGE GIVEN

(Continued from Page 1)

ground that the Legislature was without authority to pass it.

Letter to Manuel Roxas
Quoted at Executive Offices

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y. (AP)—Comment was withheld at the summer White House executive offices on the statement of Senator Osmeña of the Philippine legislature in Cebu as to the position of President Coolidge on the Philippine independence question. Instead, inquirers were referred to the President's letter of Feb. 21, 1924, to Manuel Roxas, chairman of the Philippine independence mission in Washington at that time, in which Mr. Coolidge held the islands were not then ready for independence.

Whereas Senator Osmeña quoted Mr. Coolidge as telling him recently in Washington "We are going to withdraw from the Philippines, but don't intend to leave you with limited resources," and we desire first to assist you in promoting economic development and resources sufficient for your self support," President Coolidge said in the letter to Manuel Roxas.

"It is felt that in the present state of world relationship the American Government owes an obligation to

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Real Home-Made Candies
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NEW LOW
PRICES

KELLY Springfield TIRES
Distributors
THE SERVICE CO.
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Jewelers and Silversmiths
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11 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
HABERDASHERY
for the VACATION

For more than eighty-two

GERMAN SHIPS ASK STATE AID

Dutch Mortgage Banks Said
to Be Unwilling to Lend
Money on Vessels

BERLIN (Special Correspondence)—Large quantities of new tonnage are badly needed for German inland shipping. The main difficulty in the way of supplying this need lies in shortage of capital. The German Government has therefore been approached by the industry with a request for state aid, and the Government is said to have viewed with some sympathy a proposal by which the state was to furnish credits for the inland shipping industry by way of the German ship-mortgage banks.

One of the arguments apparently advanced by the inland shipping firms with the object of inducing the Government to give them a favorable hearing was the unwillingness of the Dutch ship mortgage banks, owing to the Dutch nationalist protectionist policy, to advance loans as they formerly did to the German firms on the security of the new ships to be built.

Bank Circles Dissent

The Frankfurter Zeitung recently published an article on this topic which, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, has created some dissent in Dutch banking circles. The Frankfurter journal reproached the Dutch ship mortgage banks with their refusal to grant loans to the German inland shipping firms unless the latter agreed to have the new vessels built in Dutch yards and undertook to have all future repairs to these vessels also carried out in Holland. They were furthermore to undertake that the new vessels should trade under the Dutch flag.

The Dutch Chamber of Commerce regards the matter as being one of sufficient importance to warrant a categorical denial of these statements, and the well-known Dutch economic journal, *In-ent-uitvoer*, has made inquiries among the Dutch banks concerning the conditions under which the Dutch have hitherto granted loans to the German inland shipping firms. As a result of these inquiries, it is stated that immediately after the war, when Germany had to surrender so many ships to the Entente, an institution called the Vereenigde Handels- en Scheepvaartbank (Association of the Directors of Dutch Ship Mortgage Banks) took steps which led to negotiations between the representatives of the Vereenigde Handels- en Scheepvaartbank and the German Government with regard to outstanding debts on German shipping.

Compromise Reached

The upshot of these negotiations was a compromise, according to which the Dutch creditors agreed to accept 30 per cent of their demands for arrears of interest on the loans to their German debtors a moratorium until 1927, the moratorium not to apply to the interest but only to the actual loan. The German Government undertook a guarantee for the mortgages and the Dutch creditors were finally registered as secured mortgages, an action which was only rendered possible by the new Dutch law of Jan. 26, 1923, with regard to the registration of ship mortgages in foreign currency.

In general, the *In-ent-uitvoer*, it can now be stated that the Dutch banks that have hitherto granted loans to German Rhine shipping firms have suffered only very small losses, owing largely to the fact that the Rhine shipping firms for the most part received payment for their freight in gulden. In the case of the Veckar shipping firms the position was not so satisfactory, while in the case of the Elbe and Oder shipping firms the situation was less favorable, owing to the fact that the latter firms were paid in very depreciated currency.

The question will naturally be asked whether the Dutch ship mortgage banks, under these circumstances, discontinued lending money to the German inland shipping firms. The answer is that as a general rule the Rhine shipping firms experience little difficulty in obtaining loans in Holland, while the Elbe and Oder firms, owing to the less satisfactory state of their trade during the inflation period, are unable to do so, although there are, according to the Dutch journals, undoubtedly some banks willing to grant loans on a limited scale even in the case of these firms. Considering the risk entailed, the Dutch banks are not over-anxious for this class of business, especially as the rate of interest obtainable from these German firms is only from 7 to 8 per cent; that is, only 1 to 1.5 per cent higher than the rate readily obtainable in Holland.

AMERICAN YOUTHS HAVE EXCITING TRIP

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 19 (AP)—Twelve American youths on a tour around the world arrived in Constantinople after a series of thrilling experiences in the Balkans. On the Greek-Albanian frontier they were detained to await an escort of Greek soldiers because the day before bandits had made the route unsafe by murdering eight men and stealing 15,000,000 drachmas consigned to a bank in Athens.

Their next adventure was on the island of Crete. While on an excursion there among the mountains a revolution broke out and they had barely time to gain the shore and board a passing steamer before the island was blockaded by the Greek fleet, and then on the ship they were thrilled by their first meeting with royalty in the person of King Boris, who traveled with them to Constantinople.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO
WE PURCHASE DRAINAGE BONDS

DOG OWNERS WIN DOUBLE VICTORY IN LOS ANGELES

Proposed "Mad Dog" Ordinance
Turned Down—Another
to Be Modified

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence)—Dog owners won a double victory at the hands of the Los Angeles City Council when that body refused to pass two proposed ordinances which they considered inimical to canine rights.

The first of the ordinances was declared to be the result of an alleged "mad dog" scare, largely given publicity by a single local newspaper. It would have given the local health authorities power to declare "rabies zones" and compel all dogs within such zones either to be inoculated with an anti-rabies serum or to be closely confined. This proposal was rejected.

The second proposed ordinance sought to compel dog owners to keep their pets on leash at all times when on the streets, and tied up when on their owners' property. While it was pointed out that the keeping of dogs on leash in the streets is for their own as well as others' protection, that portion of the proposed ordinance relating to the confinement of dogs on their owners' property was declared to be too stringent. Instead, councilmen asserted, would give authorities the right to seize dogs at liberty in the grounds of their masters. The proposition was referred back to committee for modification.

ARMY TO EXPAND BUILDING PROGRAM

Plans for 17 New Military
Posts Near Completion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Plans for building 17 military posts, or adding to army posts already built, are nearing completion and construction will soon begin under the first extensive army housing program undertaken since 1918. It has been announced by the Quartermaster-General of the army. It is expected that work on some of the buildings will start next fall, and unless some unforeseen delay occurs they will be completed next summer.

This program, it was explained by War Department officials, was made possible by an Act of Congress authorizing the appropriation of all money realized from the sale of surplus real property owned by the War Department, including the sale of surplus buildings. Money derived from the sale of many of the old forts throughout the country was also included in the program.

Of the \$7,020,000 now appropriated only \$180,000 is to be used for the construction of officers' quarters, the War Department announced. Nearly \$5,870,000 is allotted for barracks for enlisted men, and slightly over \$1,000,000 is to be used for Army Red Cross and quarters for non-commissioned officers. Camp Lewis, Washington, is to have the largest amount allotted to them of that given to any of the other camps, totaling \$800,000, and Camp Devens, Mass., is to have two new regimental barracks that will cost over \$500,000.

FRENCH AND BRITISH AGAIN AT VARIANCE

Disagree Over the Question
of Merchant Ships

By Special Cable
GENEVA, Aug. 19—It was agreed by the experts of the naval subcommittee on the limitation of armaments that merchant ships certainly had their value as auxiliaries or additions to a fleet, but once again the French and British views were in conflict, for whereas the British experts argued that the existence of a big commercial fleet might prove a positive drawback to a country in time of war, since such ships would require protection, the French experts, on behalf of the smaller nations, maintained that all ships above 1500 tons must be included in the estimation of the naval strength of nations. The Americans supported the British view.

BRITISH REFUSE PLEA OF HOSIERY TRADE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 18—Hosiery and knitting wear made of cotton and wool are not to be further taxed in Great Britain at present. This is the outcome of an investigation by a committee appointed by the Government to consider the application from the national joint industrial council of the hosiery trade for a protective tariff under the Safeguarding Industries Act.

In its report the committee refuses to recommend such a tariff at present, on the ground that the applicants have not fully established their case that employment in this industry as a whole is being seriously affected by foreign importations.

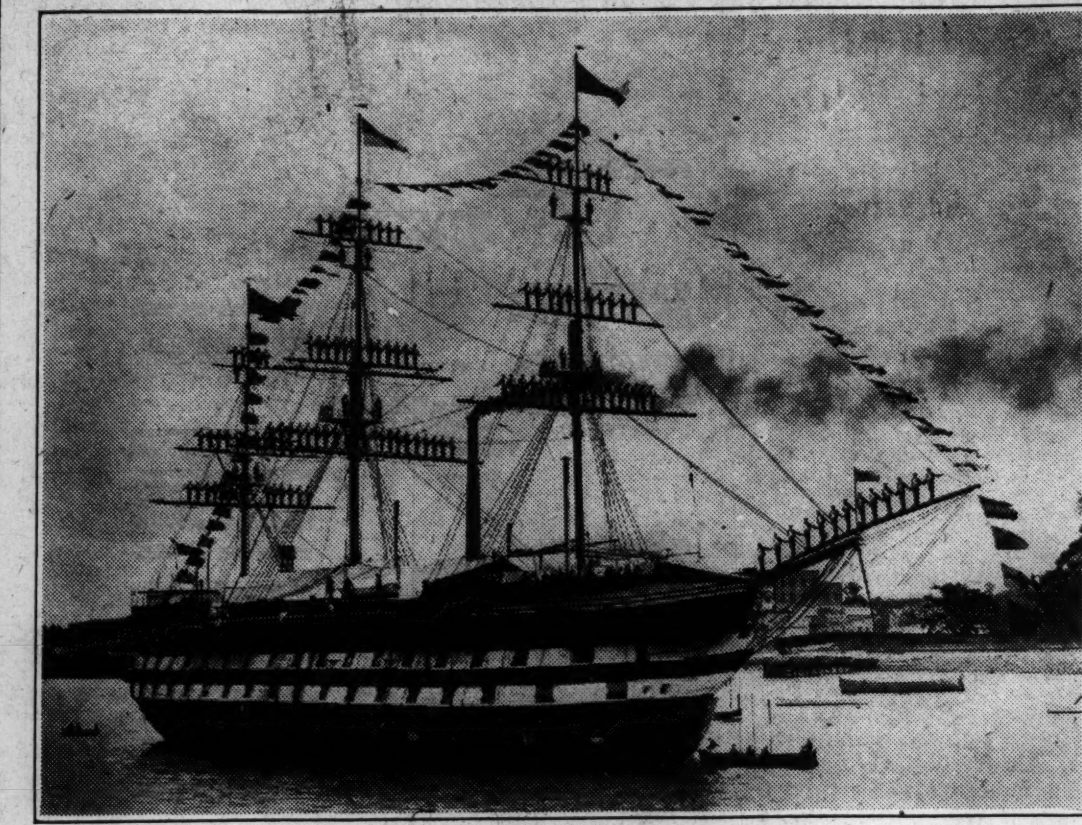
MRS. COOLIDGE AT FOX FARM
LAKE PLACID, N. Y. (AP)—On a visit to Lake Placid, Mrs. Coolidge, who motored from Paul Smiths accompanied by Mrs. Frank W. Stearns of Boston, a maid and a secret service man, paid a visit to a local silver fox farm, where she displayed much interest in an inspection of foxes, minx and sable. She purchased a neck fur of native Adirondack red fox.

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the newest things in Hats,
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for Fall and Winter.

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CINCINNATI

Picturesque Ceremony Reminiscent of "England's Wooden Walls"



MANNING THE YARDS OF H. M. S. WORCESTER, OFF GREENHITHE, KENT
On the Arrival of the Duke of York and His Guests to Disembark at the Cases of This Vessel They Saluted Him by Manning the Yards in His Honor, as Shown Above.

WISCONSIN AGAINST ROAD BILLBOARDS

Plan Move to Enforce Law—
Leniency Charged

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 19 (AP)—Efforts are being made by the Wisconsin Highway Commission to force advertising signs off the public highways in accordance with the law barring them, C. N. Maurer, traffic engineer, announced.

The commission is checking the roads to determine how well the law is enforced by the counties. Mr. Maurer said. The action follows complaints from various parts of the state, indicating that many counties have failed to carry out the provisions of the law.

The ban on highway advertising signs has been in effect only a short time, and county officials have been lenient in making it effective, in order to give advertisers long periods in which to remove their signs, Mr. Maurer said.

"However, county officials have no choice in the matter; the law requires them to take action to rid the public highways of all illegal signs," he said. "The law was passed by the 1925 Legislature and has the solid support of public opinion."

"The law provides for the first offense a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, and for a second or subsequent violation not less than \$10 or more than \$500."

"The better class of advertiser has been quick to comply with the new law, and the fine co-operation is appreciated by officials and public alike. With the attitude of the people toward illegal roadside advertising what it is, the value of such advertising is very doubtful, to say the least, and one would think that the advertiser would see that he was spending time and money only to court unfavorable attention and ill-will."

M. BLERIOT DESIGNS TRADING AIR LINER

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 19—Louis Blériot, the first man to fly the English Channel, in 1909, has now made his second crossing by air. That safety in flying is the main factor which will popularize air travel is clear from his statement. When asked why he did not always visit England by air, he said: "Because until two years ago I considered flying from Paris to London dangerous."

M. Blériot says he has finished plans for a great commercial transatlantic air liner. This, like his first little Channel-crosser, will be a monoplane, but with wings two meters deep, which will accommodate passengers. Four engines will be in the fuselage, giving the engine room to attend and adjust them. Built to carry 30 passengers over the Atlantic at a speed of 125 miles per hour estimated cost to be about £40,000.

Taxicab Driver Finds Box Containing \$1705 on Seat

NEW YORK (AP)—William L. Kuebler, taxicab driver and father of three children, turned over to the police a tin box containing \$1705 he found in his cab after two men whom he described as either Negroes or Spaniards had left the machine. The police said they would hold the money and if it is not claimed within six months it will become the finder's property.

H. W. Sheppard

801 Race Street
Formerly E. G. Hill Floral Co.
Canal 1932-1933 Cincinnati

ANTHRACITE is the safe,
dependable, economical fuel.
It is self-contained . . . not
liable to breakdowns. Fill
bins now as there is no prospect
of lower prices.

Coal Exchange of Boston
W. A. CLARK, PRESIDENT

BIG WHEAT CROP BENEFITS MANY

Railroads, Farmers, Bankers,
and Other Business
Interests Share Boon

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—"Bumper" wheat in southwestern states has been a boon not only to farmers, merchants, bankers and other business interests, but to the railroads that have been transporting the grain. To five railroads of the southwest, which, it is estimated, carry 90 per cent of the annual wheat crop, the unusually heavy yield this year will mean approximately \$75,000,000 in freight revenue.

That estimate is made by Clyde M. Reed of Kansas City, rate expert, who is chairman of the Trans-Missouri Kansas Shippers' Advisory Board, car service division. Mr. Reed formerly was chairman of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission.

The five roads, which operate principally in Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma, are the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Missouri Pacific; St. Louis & San Francisco, and the Union Pacific. From reports by these lines covering transportation of grain in the two months beginning June 9, Mr. Reed reached his estimate of the freight revenue. The number of cars of grain hauled in the period "was 105,599, which, Mr. Reed estimates, is less than one-half the amount that will be transported by these roads before the crop reaches the market."

"When the roads finally have moved the entire crop," he said, "they will have hauled 219,665 car loads."

Revenue to the railroads "from grain amounted to an average of nearly \$500,000 a day in the two months beginning June 9," Mr. Reed declared. The largest number of cars of grain, amounting to 45,492, was handled by the Santa Fe, the next largest 29,649, by the Rock Island. With reference to efficiency of the carriers in handling the big crop, Mr. Reed said:

"No harvest ever offered more opportunities for congestions. The combine was used more generally this year than in the past, and resulted in quicker marketing of the product. Early in the season the railroads sensed the danger and wheat cars from every corner of the United States were hurried to the Kansas-Oklahoma-Texas grain belt to meet the emergency. The roads have rendered admirable service in moving the crop without congestion."

POTATOES FOR CUBA

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence)—Approximately 1,800,000 bushels of potatoes will be exported from New Brunswick to Cuba this season, according to a statement made in Fredericton by B. F. Smith, president of the Associated Potato Shippers of New Brunswick, which held a two-days' convention with Cuban dealers and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia representatives. The acreage sown in New Brunswick this year is 50 per cent less than last year, and the digging season will be two weeks later.

For General Cleaning Purposes HOME-AUTO-BUILDINGS ASK YOUR DEALER DON'T TAKE A SUBSTITUTE

OLIVER A. OLSON COMPANY, Inc.
Broadway at 7th St., will be glad to fill orders for New York City customers. We will mail direct, charges prepaid. Gallon \$2.50. Quart \$1.25. Half Pint 60c. THE ENSIGN REFINING COMPANY CLEVELAND, OHIO

WOMAN GOVERNOR FACING OPPOSITION

Wyoming Republican on
Ticket Against Mrs. Ross

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 19 (Special)—Mrs. Nellie T. Ross, Democratic Governor of Wyoming, and the first woman in the United States to become chief executive of a state, will be opposed in the November election by Frank C. Emerson, State engineer. The latter on the face of incomplete returns from this week's primary, has won the Republican gubernatorial nomination. As Wyoming is normally a Republican state, a campaign of unusual interest is in the offing.

A record vote was cast in the Republican primary, more than 5000 ballots ahead of the 1924 vote. Returns from more than two-thirds of the voting precincts in the State give Mr. Emerson 15,787 votes to 10,236 for Frank E. Lucas, Secretary of State, and 861 for Dr. H. R. Lathrop of Casper. Mr. Emerson led the ticket endorsed by the recent Republican convention, Casper.

Mrs. Ross was unopposed for the Democratic renomination, and a light vote was cast in that party's primary. Mrs. Ross was elected to succeed her late husband, William Bradford Ross. Her opponent next November, Mr. Emerson, came to Wyoming in 1904, after working in the University of Michigan, and has been engaged in construction and irrigation work. In 1905 he had charge of the location of two canals proposed for the reclamation of reeded portions of Shoshone Indian land. In 1906 he was in charge of the construction of the United States Bureau of Reclamation, to serve the Roverson project.

D. P. Marshall of Sheridan, received enough Democratic votes to place him on the November ballot in opposition to Charles E. Winter, who was unopposed in the Republican renomination as Womans' representative at large in the national House of Representatives. Mr. Marshall's name was written in on the ballots, as the Democrats did not have a congressional candidate.

STRIKE EFFECT DISCUSSED

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Organized labor should avoid the use of strikes "wherever and whenever possible," and they should be used only as a last resort and when all other means of settlement have failed, Mayor W. W. Wool, president of the International Photo-Engravers Union of North America, told 6000 delegates, representing local unions throughout the United States and Canada, in their annual convention here.

PROVINCETOWN PILOTS' FIRST LANDING

100-mile round trip daily to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped boat
Steamship Dorothy Bradford
Leave—Round Trip \$2; One Way \$1.75.
Leaves Long Wharf, foot State St., 9:30 A. M. Sunday 10 P. M. D. D. Graham
Staterooms, Refreshments, Ship's Orchestra over WEEI Mondays 9 P. M.

POLISH EM

For General Cleaning Purposes
HOME-AUTO-BUILDINGS
ASK YOUR DEALER
DON'T TAKE A SUBSTITUTE
OLIVER A. OLSON COMPANY, Inc.
Broadway at 7th St., will be glad to fill orders for New York City customers. We will mail direct, charges prepaid. Gallon \$2.50. Quart \$1.25. Half Pint 60c. THE ENSIGN REFINING COMPANY CLEVELAND, OHIO

Dull-Finished Woodwork Without Rubbing

Those who admire dull-finish varnished woodwork can achieve the same effect without rubbing by using

CARMOTE DULSPAR VARNISH

A free-working, durable varnish. Dries with a velvety, rubbed finish surface. Use on all interior woodwork.

One of Our Economy Products sold by all Reliable Dealers

Established 1840

CARPENTER-MORTON CO.
Manufacturers of Varnishes, Enamels and Paints

77-79 SUDBURY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

FRANCE LACKS UNEMPLOYMENT

In Whole Country Only 351
Obtained Benefits—Trade
Shows Activity

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 19—Extraordinary activity in all branches of national production is increasing despite the predictions of gloomy economists of an industrial crisis whenever steps are taken to improve finances. The recent week has shown that unemployment continues to be practically nonexistent in France. The situation generally is so favorable that men are without work only in an accidental and feeling manner. Last week's figures show that in the whole country 351 persons obtained unemployment benefits. At Paris there were only 47. Here is no sign of expected difficulties.

When in 1921 there really was an economic crisis there were on a given date over 91,000 unemployed. Moreover the measures which the Government contemplates, though restrictive, will have the effect of diminishing unnecessary importations. If care is taken not to interfere with the inflow of raw material and machinery, the period now ending upon should see further prosperity. The heavy taxation imposed is not sufficient to check industrial and commercial enterprise. The best authorities do not anticipate multiplied demands for reimbursement of defense bonds on account of industrial needs. It is trusted rather that the money which has been sent abroad will with the amelioration of the franc be repatriated.

Financial circles believe that the Banque de France will again raise its discount rate, which has already gone from 6 to 7½ per cent. This will mean smaller borrowings on the local market and will compel business men to bring back the capital which they have left abroad. Estimates regarding the amount of French capital abroad vary, but it is probably that it approaches at the present value of the franc 50,000,000,000 francs. With confidence in the future, this should return. In its attempt to diminish imports the Government decrees that substances hitherto discarded should be ground for flour and rice added to wheat. This is not only a cut in imports but a cut in prices.

The high cost of living is troubling the French. In fact living is somewhat below world prices, though it has lately risen. Prices must eventually adjust themselves to the changed value of the franc, but it is not easy because of continuous fluctuations. It is noteworthy that all the governmental calculations seem to take six as coefficient, thus indicating that the official idea of the franc's value is about 30 to the dollar.

Denial is made that Andrew W. Mellon intends to have conversations with Raymond Poincaré within the next few days, but though an appointment has not been fixed it is believed that a meeting must take place.

ALABAMA REPUBLICANS SELECT FULL TICKET

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., (AP)—Erskine Ramsey, Birmingham capitalist, has been nominated by the Alabama Republican State Convention as the party's candidate for the United States Senate and Dallas Smith, Opelika, was nominated for Governor.

The convention, which was marked by the absence of Negro delegates, nominated a full state ticket and endorsed President Coolidge and the national administration. Prediction of some leaders that the Ku Klux Klan question would be brought up failed to materialize.

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD

Established 1855
A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency. "The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home. Devoted to Public Service."

The Tribune

WINNIPEG
"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space." "The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home. Devoted to Public Service."

The Edmonton Journal

Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.
EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta Canada
"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home. Devoted to Public Service."

Dull-Finished Woodwork Without Rubbing

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77-79 SUDBURY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

OKLAHOMA JURISTS CRITICIZE PRIMARY

Advocate Convention System
for Nominations

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (Special Correspondence)—Criticism of the direct primary for choosing party nominees is voiced by a number of leading jurists in Oklahoma.

Judge C. B. Ames, formerly Assistant Federal Attorney-General under A. Mitchell Palmer, advocated the abandonment of the primary system and a return to the convention plan of nominating candidates as a means both to shorten the state ballot, which at the recent primary here had 1000 names, and to obtain a better class of candidates.

"The direct primary has broken all party lines," he said. " blocs have arisen in their stead, and when we nominate a ticket, we have candidates without a platform."

His opinion is shared by Judge Samuel H. Harris of the Oklahoma bar, who, as a member of the constitutional convention, contested the provision.

What They are saying.

J. C. BURGER: "Happiness and real enjoyment come only to those whose material success is distinguished by a willingness to be helpful to others."

MILIE SUZANNE LENGLEN: "To win cheerfully, to lose as cheerfully, to accept every decision no matter what one may think—in short to play in the spirit of this great game of ours—that is what makes lawn tennis worth while."

DR. P. W. KUO: "The policy of force, hitherto employed in dealing with China, must be replaced by a policy of absolute justice."

NORBERT LYONS: "The World War has knocked the teeth out of the Yellow Peril."

MRS. HELEN T. MANNING: "There should be more Americans who are trained to interpret the sights of Europe and the thoughts of Europe."

ELLIOTT SPEER: "It is as futile to suppose that education without religion will make character as to try to make bricks without straw."

CORA WILSON STEWART: "The conferring of citizenship on Indians makes it imperative that we offer them an opportunity to exercise that citizenship intelligently."

ERNEST CHERINGTON: "American prohibition was not revolution; it was evolution."

MAKING GLAD FEET
A real comfort shoe that carries the weight on the outside of the foot and yet it costs no more than ordinary shoes and is up-to-date in style and appearance. Supports the arch and gives rest to the feet. Men, women and children can enjoy real foot comfort and a style for new style Book G

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OLD HOME WEEK PROGRAMS GIVEN

100 New Hampshire Towns Are to Hold Observances During August

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 19 (Special)—New Hampshire observances of Old Home Week began today with a celebration in the town of Chester, incorporated 204 years ago. Over 100 similar community celebrations are planned during the next 10 days.

Chester streets were elaborately decorated in honor of the event and preparations were made to care for 5000 home-coming guests. Following a program of sports and dinner at the town hall, a speaking program was scheduled with George H. Moses (R.), United States Senator from New Hampshire; Judge Henry A. Shute, Thomas R. Varick and Wilbur P. White, State Senator, as the principal speakers.

Chester formerly comprised an area of 120 square miles. Out of this town has been formed the towns of Raymond, Candia, Auburn, Hooksett and a part of the city of Manchester.

Another large celebration was the sesquicentennial of the town of Marlboro in Cheshire County, at which John G. Winant, Governor of New Hampshire, was the guest of honor.

A program of sports was conducted and a parade containing many features was reviewed by Gov. John G. Winant and members of his staff. Dinner was served at noon at the Methodist and Congregational churches, and following a band concert exercises were held on the grounds in front of the Frost Memorial Library, at which the speakers were: Governor Winant, Leonard S. Tilden, statistician of the Department of Labor; Mrs. Kate K. Smith, president of the Marlboro Women's Club, and Dr. Lee McCollister, dean of the school of religious education of Tufts College.

B. & M. SEEKS MORE PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Mr. Loring Assures Adequate Division Service

Assurance that first-class service would be continued on the eastern division of the Boston & Maine Railroad was given representatives of Portsmouth, Newburyport, Salem, Lynn and other communities by Homer Loring, chairman of the board of directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad, at a conference held at the general offices of the railroad in East Cambridge yesterday.

Mr. Loring said that the Boston & Maine was endeavoring constantly to improve its service as a means of regaining passenger business lost to the automobile, and that it did not propose to take any backward step.

The conference was arranged at the request of the committee to discuss the public announcement by Mr. Loring several months ago that the bridge across the Piscataqua River at Portsmouth had deteriorated to such an extent that the railroad within a year or two would be faced with the necessity of replacing it or of diverting to the western division trains between Boston, Portland and other eastern points.

The expense of replacing the present bridge—upwards of \$1,500,000—is unwarranted, he said, in view of the fact that a parallel route through service is available over the western division and that first-class service can be continued between Boston, Portsmouth and Portland by diversion through Dover or Rockingham.

MANVILLE COTTON MILLS ARE CLOSED BY STRIKE

MANVILLE, R. I., Aug. 19 (AP)—The cotton mills of the Manville Jencks Company here were shut down today as a result of a strike declared last night by workers, only a few of the 1700 workers normally employed at the mill appeared at the gates this morning, and when other employees failed to report, they did not go in. The union men protested against the hiring of nonunion loom fixers and a report that the working week was to be lengthened. Company officials have denied the latter report.

The trouble began on Aug. 10, when four nonunion loomfixers were hired to fill vacancies. The union loom fixers requested a conference with the announced intention of asking for preference for union men. Eugene C. Hamlett, superintendent, declined to confer with a committee, but offered to meet a single delegate. The loom fixers then walked out. The spoolers, carders, and markers followed on Tuesday.

\$75,000 TRUST FUND FOR LOWELL'S NEEDY

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 19—Under the will of Charles H. Hanson a \$75,000 trust fund for the needy people of Lowell will soon be available, according to John J. Flaherty, attorney, one of the trustees of the estate. The fund becomes available because of the passing of Mrs. Ellen Jane Hanson, the widow of Charles H. Hanson.

Mr. Hanson provided that the trustees should handle his estate valued at approximately \$110,000, making minor bequests and providing for the care of his widow. The \$75,000 trust fund for the poor was included in the other bequests. Mr. Hanson was formerly license and police commissioner of the city.

CHANGE IN CATTLE RULES

An investigation of alleged improper conditions in the cattle industry in Hampden County was made yesterday by Governor Fuller and the finance committee of the Executive Council at a private hearing. Later the full council approved a change in rules of the State Division of Animal Industry, whereby cattle owners in the future must reveal the source, price and time of purchase of cattle which are to be tested by state officials.

NEWPORT MAY GET FAMOUS NORSE SHIP

Captain May Leave It at Leif Ericson's Mill

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19 (AP)—The Leif Ericson, model of the eleventh century Viking ship, which crossed the north Atlantic and is in port here on its way to the Sesquiennial Exposition in Philadelphia, may become the permanent property of the city of Newport, Capt. Gerhard Folger, owner of the hardy little vessel, said.

He suggested that it be placed in the old stone mill here that is popularly believed to have been built by Leif Ericson. Captain Folger said the presentation of the ship to the city might be made after the exposition. The start of the last leg of the Leif Ericson's journey, taking it to Philadelphia, will be made at daybreak tomorrow morning, the captain announced. He has been delayed, he said, because of the possibility of storms which might wreck the 42-foot craft which has thus far sailed over 6400 miles of sea.

MARLBORO HOLDS SEQUICENTENNIAL

MARLBORO, N. H., Aug. 19 (AP)—Marlboro celebrated yesterday the sesquicentennial anniversary of its founding. Thousands of visitors from all over Cheshire County were here for the celebration. Gov. John G. Winant and staff reviewed the parade, which was about a mile long.

The afternoon program included addresses by Governor Winant, Lee S. McCollister, D. D., dean of Tufts College School of Religion, and Leonard R. Tilden of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Washington, D. C.

N. Y., N. H. & H. GETS 6 NEW DINING CARS

Equipment Will Be Used on Boston-New York Run

Six new steel dining cars have just been received by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad from the Pullman Car and Manufacturing Corporation of Chicago. It was announced today, making a total number of 25 dining cars on the New Haven road. Two of the new cars make their first trip out of Boston on the Merchants Limited at 5 p. m. today for New York. Two more will go out on a similar train tomorrow afternoon and the other two will soon be assigned to the Knickerbocker Limited, which leaves daily at 1 p. m., running alternately on each train.

A. G. Webb, superintendent of dining cars on the New Haven officially inspected the new cars to go into service today. He explained that the road prepares meals for 800,000 persons a year, with 19 cars, the largest



The Attorney-General of the United States, John G. Sargent, and Mrs. Sargent, find interest and recreation in the garden of their summer home at Plymouth, Vt., where they are spending the summer months.

Course in Printing Offered for Girls

David Hale Fanning School to Teach Trade to Meet Demands

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 19 (Special)—Girls are to be taught to become printers at the David Hale Fanning Trade School for Girls when it opens next month after the summer vacation. The course is to be in charge of Charles W. Kellogg, formerly instructor of printing, at the Grand Rapids Vocational and Technical High School at Grand Rapids, Mich. He is now engaged in installing necessary equipment in the basement of the local school. The equipment is of the most approved type and includes an electric printing press.

The increased demand for women workers in the printing trade makes a printing course highly desirable, Mr. Kellogg believes, not only for

GARDENING LIGHTENS OFFICIALDOM'S CARE

Mr. and Mrs. Sargent Enjoying Summer in Vermont

PLYMOUTH, Vt., Aug. 19 (Special)—Unlike "The Man with the Hoe" of whom Edwin Markham wrote that on his back was the burden of the world, John G. Sargent, Attorney-General of the United States, has picked up the hoe to lay aside the never-ending tasks of his office.

With Mrs. Sargent, the Attorney-General is spending the summer months at his home here, surrounded both with garden beauty and freedom from the details of the Department of Justice. And the garden is distinctly of his own making, for Mr. Sargent is at home with the hoe no less than with the complexities of the law.

The rustic setting, indeed, has a singular appeal to those who can appreciate it. The Attorney-General has this appreciation, and it will be with reluctance that Mr. and Mrs. Sargent will return to their winter residence in Washington, D. C.

MAINE PREPARES FORESTRY MAP

Will Show Locations and Varieties of Woods—Covers 7200 Square Inches

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 19 (Special)—Robert Stubbs, a trained forester employed by the state board of assessors, is working on a map which, when completed, is expected to be one of the most valuable aids to hardwood manufacturers and others interested in hardwoods that has ever been devised for use in Maine. It will show the type of forest that is found in the different regions in a similar way that lakes and ponds are shown on the ordinary map. Colors will be used to designate the several areas covered by the different types. The map will afford a basis for more accurately estimating the real timber resources of Maine than has yet been available. The map will consist of six pages, each 30 by 40 inches. Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be obtained when it is considered that there are 376 wild land towns in Maine, besides a great number of forest strips, patents and surpluses. The map is being prepared through the cooperative efforts of the Maine Hardware Association, the State Department of Forestry and the state assessors' office.

There are eight general types of growth present in Maine, these being spruce and fir, northern hardwoods, mixed softwoods, white pine, coniferous swamps, aspen or poplar, white birch and gray birch. The map will aid in showing the danger areas for forest fires and it will also show the danger spots for the spruce budworm. It will show the approximate acreage of each type of forest growth and it will show also the exact location of all large stands of such species as pines or hardwoods.

SALEM EXHIBITS OLD MANUSCRIPTS

Essex Institute Displays Rare Books and Papers

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 19 (Special)—An interesting collection of manuscripts and old books is being shown at the Essex Institute's annual exhibition. Among the books are the old Roger Conant Bible, an old English book of 1526, Jonathan Corwin's Day Book 1681, an early issue of the Essex Gazette, a manuscript diploma of a Roman college, 1722; a fifteenth century French manuscript, an Armenian manuscript of 1607, and a book on witchcraft printed in 1621.

There are also of the most valuable documents on display is a fifteenth century antiphonal by Boccadardi of Florence. A Bible measuring 1 x 14 inches, which cannot be read without the aid of a magnifying glass, also is shown.

LOWELL CHILDREN TO PLEDGE LOYALTY

—An outstanding feature of the Lowell centennial pageant in five episodes, which is being arranged for the latter part of the month at the close of the playground season by graduates of the Lowell Normal School, is the closing recitation by a group of children called "The Athenian Oath."

Groups of children representing various nationalities of the city—Scottish, French, Irish, Greek, Polish and Swedish—enter the scene typifying "Lowell, a Cosmopolitan City," and after participating in their respective folk dances, recite the following:

"We will never bring disgrace to this, our city, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city. We will revere and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite like respect and reverence in others. We will strive to quicken the public's sense of civic duty. Thus in all these ways we will transmit this greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

WOOD HEEL INDUSTRY WORKERS SATISFIED

No Cases for Arbitration Reported This Year

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 19—The wood heel industry in this city this year has experienced a season of harmonious relations and co-operative policy between manufacturers and employees unprecedented in Haverhill. Not one case has been presented to the arbitration board of the wood heel industry since the first of January.

Alderman Samuel J. Levis, who is president of the city council, is the neutral arbiter in the industry. When Mr. Levis assumed the duties of neutral arbiter last year, there were several weeks when he had an average of four and five cases a week to decide and many of these contained difficult problems. The fact that harmony prevails and no cases have been submitted to the board this year has made it possible for the factories to operate with greater smoothness and with no loss of time.

BANKS USING AIR MAIL

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 19 (AP)—Checks sent to Chicago from Hartford have averaged more than \$25,000 a day for the first six weeks of operation of the air mail through Hartford. The total amount of checks sent by air mail from Hartford banks is far over \$1,000,000, it was estimated.

New Type Dining Car on New York Run



Six Cars of Modern Design Have Been Delivered to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Ry. by the Pullman Company.

number in service thus far at any one season in the year.

Seating capacity in the new dining cars is afforded for 42 at one sitting, said to be the largest now in use in the United States. The cars are of the non-vestibule type, measuring 82 feet and 11 inches in length over all. The weight of the cars is 162,300 pounds and the cost is said to be \$50,000 apiece without equipment.

Tables are arranged so that an unobstructed view is obtained from all windows. Features of the new car include a narrow window sash in place of the present-day wide type, and also the windows may be raised much higher than the old type. Every possible inch of space has been utilized for equipment to give maximum service.

FALL RIVER GAS PLANT GOES INTO OPERATION

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 19 (Special)—With appropriate ceremony, H. T. Edgar, division manager of Stone & Webster Company, and C. C. Curtis, vice-president and manager of the Fall River Gas Works Company, yesterday, started the producer fires at the new plant of the gas company. The fires will burn continuously for the next 12 years or more, or until it is necessary to extinguish them and construct new reactors.

The new reactors have a capacity of 1,600,000 cubic feet a day as compared with the old ones, 1,050,000 cubic feet. The fires in the old set were extinguished last April after having burned since 1914. The reactors are alright chambers in which the heat is continually kept at 1500 degrees Fahrenheit.

EGGS
Made Interesting

Eggs, you will admit, generally appear boiled ("soft" or "20 minutes"), poached (properly or "improperly"), fried ("straight up" or "over")—and if something happens, scrambled. Now and then they turn up shirred or merged as an omelet. An article which, perish the thought, would not insinuate that such methods make eggs uninteresting, but which is so loaded with novel ideas that other methods might seem a bit prosaic will appear in

Tomorrow's MONITOR
Household Page

FAIRBANKS REUNION DRAWS LARGE CROWD

Members of Family From 12 States Attend

DEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 19 (Special)—At least 12 states were represented in the reunion yesterday of the Fairbanks Family in America, Inc., at the old Fairbanks house in Dedham. It was shown by the register at the close of the day. Descendants of Jonathan Fairbanks, who built the house in 1636, were here from California, Colorado, Florida, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, as well as many parts of Massachusetts. Approximately 200 persons attended.

Henry Irving Fairbanks of Dedham, whose home is on the grounds of the Jonathan Fairbanks house, and the Jonathan Fairbanks house, and who has made the old structure his care for a number of years, was re-elected president of the association. All the other officers also were re-elected, including Henry O. Fairbanks of Quincy and Maurice Hart of Allston, vice-presidents; Miss Grace M. Hart of Allston, secretary, and Norman K. Smith of Milton, treasurer.

An address was made by Fletcher S. Hyde of Malden in which he spoke of the Fairbanks home as a living memorial to the sturdy pioneers who built it and to the loyal succeeding generations who have preserved it with its historic value. Miss Ruth Fairbanks of Lynn gave readings and the Schubert quartet sang.

ART MUSEUM OFFERS FREE GUIDANCE DAYS

Tourist Parties Inspect the Boston Galleries

Free guidance to visitors at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is offered on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 11 o'clock. At other times visitors can obtain guidance by making an appointment and the payment of a small fee. They may visit the galleries at will, if they prefer, the being no admission charge.

Cards announcing the new arrangement have been sent to all the hotels and tourist agencies in the city, and there has been a considerable response from them by out-of-town people. One day a party of 17 ladies, led by a member of the tour, arrived unexpectedly, marshaled by the tourist agent, and spent a large part of the afternoon viewing the collection.

Last Tuesday another party of 90 from the same State visited the museum, and many smaller parties have received information about the objects in the collections. One day the recent started with two visitors, and other visitors joined them until the party numbered 16.

STATE ADVERTISING FOUND PROFITABLE

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 19 (Special)—J. P. Taylor, secretary of the Vermont Chamber of Commerce, lauded the benefits of organized state advertising at the outing and dinner of the Western Massachusetts Chambers of Commerce Association, held in Whitcomb Summit Inn on the Mohawk trail, in relation to what Vermont has done to advertise the beauties and advantages of the State, and termed a campaign a good investment.

The association last year supported a bill in the Legislature by which municipalities could spend a certain percentage of their income for municipal advertising, but it failed of passage. This year an effort will be made to secure the passage of a similar bill.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 12

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6 p. m.—Midweek hymn sing. 6:30—Meyers-Davis and his orchestra. 7—The Serenaders. 8—"Eskimos." 9—Musical orchestra. 10—Greenwich Village orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
7 p. m.—"Voice of the Silent Drama." 7:30—The Philharmonic. 8:30—The Fireside Boys.

WGSS, New York City (316 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Vincent Sorey Concert Trio. 6:15—Baseball results and news items. 6:30—Sorey Trio. 6:30—"The Independent." 7—What the World is Doing. 7:40—Music. 6:45—"Making Your Movies," by Henrietta Makiel. 7:45—Music. 8—History of Civilization. 9—Orchestra. 9:30—Specialty program. 9:45—George Hall and His Royal Arcadians. 10—Orchestra. 10:30—Musical program.

WNYC, New York City (226 Meters)
7 p. m.—Murphy's Band. 8—Musical program.

WOL, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
5:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacob's ensemble. 6:15—Oreste's Queensland Orchestra. 7:30—Yaudiville orchestra. 8—Arthur Pryor's Band. 9—Bassano Orchestra.

WFG, Atlantic City, N. J. (306 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Organ recital. 6:45—Morton music. 7:30—Walter Wisniewski's dinner music. 7:30—Band concert. 8—Traymore concert orchestra. 8:30—Ambassador concert orchestra. Harry Loventhal, director. 9:30—George Olson's dance orchestra. 10—Pry's dance orchestra. 10:30—Silver Slipper dance orchestra. 11—Organ recital. Jean Wiener.

WCAE, Philadelphia, Pa. (378 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:30—Concert orchestra. 7:30—Concert orchestra. 8:30—Ambassador concert orchestra. 9:30—Lancaster dance orchestra. 10:30—Arthur Pryor's dance orchestra. 11—Organ recital. Jean Wiener.

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STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION PROVIDES MANY NEW COURSES

Teachers to Be Given Special Consideration, Says James L. Moyer, Director, in Their Individual and Special Fields

A wide and varied program of new courses will be included in the fall and winter curriculum of the Massachusetts University Extension division, James L. Moyer, director, announced today, explaining that particular attention will be given to teachers.

Mr. Moyer pointed out that the greater number of persons taking these courses are teachers, and that as a special advantage to them instruction will be given in their field. Teachers within easy distance of Boston, Worcester, Springfield and other large cities, will be particularly favored on account of the number and variety of subjects which will be taught in these centers. In Boston a professional course in methods of teaching silent reading will begin Oct. 21. Classes will meet in Room 15, State House, and Miss Caroline J. Trompet of Boston Teachers College will be the instructor.

A special course in Italian for Americanization teachers will hold its first meeting Oct. 30 in Massachusetts Normal Art School. In addition several other offerings directly connected with the science of teaching are awaiting final arrangements.

Additions to Popular Courses
Classes in the languages, literature and music which annually attract hundreds of Greater Boston teachers have their regular place on the University Extension fall program with more than a few new additions.

The course in conversational Spanish, with Carlos A. Monge as instructor, will be given in the Massachusetts Art School, Exeter and Newbury Streets, beginning Oct. 4. Conversational French will begin the following day in the Public Library lecture hall, with Professors Raiche and Mercier of Harvard University as instructors. Later in the season Prof. Andre Morize, now in Europe, will resume his position as instructor in advanced French classes. As usual, two courses in Italian will be offered, both meeting at the Massachusetts Art School. The first, under the direction of Paul Donovan, will open Oct. 14 and the other, taught by Miss Eleanor Collier, will hold its first meeting Oct. 19. The study of German will be introduced on Oct. 22 when Mrs. Hilda Held will give the first lesson, in Massachusetts Normal Art School.

Forms of Drama. will be the subject of Prof. Robert E. Rogers' course in literature at the Boston Public Library lecture hall beginning Sept. 29. For the last several years Professor Rogers' courses have been attracting enrollments which averaged 400 or more, including a generous sprinkling of teachers, not only from Metropolitan Boston but from cities and towns within a 30-mile radius.

Law, Music and Painting
Courses in appreciation of symphonic music, parliamentary law, appreciation of painting and sculpture, short-story writing, interior home decoration, harmonious dramatic training, weather forecasting, and appreciation of music are others on the long Boston list at the meetings

of which a representative percentage of teachers is expected.

In Worcester two teacher improvement courses have been arranged already. One in methods of teaching mathematics in middle grades and in junior high schools will be taught by William E. Vought, professor of mathematics at Boston Teachers' College. This course will not begin until Jan. 10. Mrs. Annie Russell Marble's course in literature in which will be discussed eight dynamic writers of the twentieth century will begin at Girl's Trade School, Oct. 18. Appreciation of new and old music, appreciation of painting and sculpture, costume design, home decoration, short-story writing, Spanish and astronomy are other attractive subjects.

Large Assortment for Springfield
The Springfield schedule of university extension classes includes a large assortment of subjects which have a bearing on the professional or personal betterment of those who teach. Methods of teaching mathematics in junior high schools to be given on Saturday mornings beginning Sept. 25 under the instruction of Miss Agnes C. Rowlands, supervisor of mathematics in Brooklyn public schools.

A course in story-telling and dramatization by Mrs. E. G. Higgins is also of direct interest. Studies in French, harmony, American government, the modern novel, eight dynamic writers of the twentieth century, Mrs. Annie R. Marble, Italian, everyday science, and short-story writing allow extensive opportunity for addition to one's cultural store.

In Lowell no course specifically for teachers has yet been scheduled, but instruction in appreciation of music, contemporary English literature, conversational Spanish and public speaking will be taken by many.

Courses in Geography
In Clinton two education courses, one of them in methods of teaching geography have been requested and will be given for the benefit of the teachers of that community. Dr. Lawrence A. Averill of Worcester State Normal School and Prof. Clarence P. Jones of Clark University will be the instructors.

In Taunton methods of operating a junior high school will be taught. Besides these offerings not a few others are under consideration, with final arrangements pending, so that viewing the year in prospect it is safe to say that the greatest number of teachers in the history of state university extension will be enrolled in its courses next season, Mr. Moyer said.

"It is pleasant to note the number of requests for classes in appreciation of music which have been made," he added. "Societies or individuals in Abington, Attleboro, Beverly, Braintree, Clinton, Dover, Everett, Fall River, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Medford, New Bedford, Norwood and Wollaston have made application for instructors. It is a point of experience that teachers have always been the prime movers in the organization of classes in this subject."

ROOSEVELT TO AID BREWSTER CAMPAIGN

Speakers Announced for Maine Meetings

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 19 (AP)—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is expected to be the principal speaker at the Republican meeting at City Hall on Saturday evening, Sept. 11, which will close Gov. Ralph O. Brewster's campaign for re-election. Other speakers at this meeting will be Governor Brewster and Representative Carroll L. Beedy.

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, probably will be the closing speaker at Augusta, and ex-Governor John H. Bartlett of New Hampshire, Assistant Postmaster-General, is expected to close the campaign in Lewiston.

This list of speakers was agreed upon at a meeting here attended by state Republican leaders and Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, Republican floor leader in the House, who is in charge of Republican headquarters in New York.

Other national speakers who will come to Maine to take part in the closing of Governor Brewster's campaign include ex-Governor Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky, Senator Willis or Senator Foss of Ohio, Senator Moses of New Hampshire, Representative James T. Begg of Ohio, ex-Congressman G. Edmund Foss of Illinois, Representative Joseph L. Hooper of Michigan, ex-Congressman Joseph H. MacLafferty of California and Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce, Representative Fred I. Lehbach of New Jersey, chairman of the Civil Service Committee in the House; Representative George R. Stobbs of Worcester, Mass.; Representative Fletcher Hale of New Hampshire, and Judge Theodore L. Risley, solicitor for the Department of Labor. The speaking campaign will begin Aug. 30. Senator Frederick Hale will speak with Governor Brewster during the last two weeks.

COAST GUARD ACADEMY MAY BE TRANSFERRED

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19 (AP)—The transfer of the coast guard academy at New London to Fort Greble on Dutch Island in lower Narragansett Bay may result from the visit here today of Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, divisional coast guard commander. Rear Admiral Billard and other officers inspected the fort with the transfer in mind, he said, but he declined to comment on his findings. The fort has not been manned since the war, but has been kept in condition by a small garrison.

REPUBLICANS HOLD RALLY AT FALL RIVER

Gov. Fuller Pays Tribute to Senator Butler

Election of William M. Butler, incumbent Senator, in November, as a befitting endorsement of Calvin Coolidge, will insure the re-election of 1928, yesterday declared Governor Fuller in addressing Fall River Republicans in a rally at Swansea.

Governor Fuller said that one of the great issues of the present campaign is whether or not "Massachusetts voters will endorse the administration of this great Massachusetts President." He emphasized that not only may the election of Senator Butler have an effect on President Coolidge's future political fortunes, but also that the President needs the Senator in the next sessions of the Senate. A tribute was paid by the Governor to Senator Butler, described as "one of the most able Senators at Washington."

Mrs. James D. Tillinghast of the women's division of the Republican State Committee organization, also spoke of the effect of the election of Senator Butler on the future of President Coolidge. "The presidential election of 1928 is going to be fought in Massachusetts this fall," she said.

RODE HIGH BICYCLE ON SUFFIELD STREETS

SUFFIELD, Conn., Aug. 18 (Special)—Hugh M. Alcorn, State's Attorney, astonished the good citizens of this city yesterday by riding along the main thoroughfare on a high wheeled bicycle, or rather "high wheel" of the type in vogue 50 years ago, in the days when speed was not so essential and bumpy roads were plentiful.

Leverett N. Crane, who formerly rode the wheel in races on the now abandoned agricultural park track, recently presented it to the State's Attorney. Mr. Alcorn had it refinished in Westfield and displayed considerable skill in manipulating it through traffic here.

CUSTOMS AGENTS CONFER

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 19 (AP)—Customs agents of the Second District were assembled here yesterday for a conference on border questions with Collector of Customs Harry C. Whitehill, Capt. George A. Parker of Boston, prohibition administrator of Boston, and Burt S. Hyland of Rutland, assistant director for Vermont. New methods of strengthening the border and lake patrol were discussed. A number of Mr. Parker's men have been working with the border patrol for some time, it was learned.

RAIL LINE STUDIES ELECTRIFICATION

Maine Central Consults Engineers on Plan

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 19 (Special)—The directors of the Maine Central Railroad are giving serious consideration to the electrification of a portion of that road. This question has been under review for the past 18 months. A thorough survey of the lines involved has been made by consulting electrical engineers. The directors are now prepared to take up the subject of the means of accomplishing this radical change. It presents many problems, and one of them is the great cost of the equipment.

Since the war, the management of the Maine Central has been proceeding along progressive lines. It has succeeded in overcoming the obstacles which confronted it when the railroad was turned back to the owners after a period of Government operation.

It has been found that railroad electrification works most advantageously in northern sections of the country, as neither severe cold nor heavy storms affect a railroad system which is equipped to handle its trains by electric power. A certain portion of a railroad's motive power is employed at all times in the transportation of coal, which in turn provides power for further operation. If electricity can be used, that much more of the railroad's motive power can be utilized in the movement of revenue-producing traffic.

SUES FOR COMMISSION IN UTILITIES SALE

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 19 (AP)—Alleging that he has not received a commission of \$189,944 due him as his part in the recent purchase by the Citizens' Public Utilities, Inc., of New York City, of the Derby Gas & Electric Company for a cash consideration of \$7,600,000, Edwin Smith Hodgman of Greenwich today brought civil action in the Superior Court against the New York corporation asking damages of \$225,000.

Mr. Hodgman claims that he was hired by the Citizens' Public Utilities, Inc., of which C. Loomis Allen of Stamford is president, to assist in the acquisition of the shares of the Derby Gas & Light Company. He was to receive a 2½ per cent commission on the cash price.

Of the 100,000 shares of capital stock issued by the Derby Company, he declares he obtained 99,971 at \$76 a share to the defendant, and that his commission on the \$7,597,796 involved should have been \$189,944.90.

OFFICIALS QUERIED ON CITY CONTRACTS

Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney, continued his investigation of city hall methods of awarding contracts today, but has not as yet determined whether the matter will be put before the Suffolk County Grand Jury. Mr. O'Brien interviewed today James Desmond, contract clerk of the Public Works Department; Rupert Carven, city auditor; Edwin L. Pridie, a public accountant, and Guy Emerson of the Finance Commission. Mr. Desmond brought some books and papers with him, presumably his records. Mr. Pridie has worked for the district attorney for many investigations.

REFERENDUM CONTEST GOES TO HIGHER COURT

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The decision in the State Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the wet referendum has been appealed to the Appellate Division in a suit brought by Mrs. Helen M. Albert of Brooklyn at the request of the New York Women's League for Law Enforcement, which is fighting the referendum. Miss Bertha M. Rembaugh appears as counsel for Mrs. Albert.

B. & M. Uses Windshield Wipers on Cars As Regular Equipment

Adopts Simple Device for Use on New Motor-Rail Coaches Recently Put in Service—Predicted Steam Locomotives May Yet Use Them

The automobile windshield wiper has finally been adopted by the railroads. For years an instrument of safety and convenience exclusively for the motor vehicle, this simple little device is now applied to the new motor-electric cars which the Boston & Maine Railroad put in service yesterday. They are operated by a 12-volt motor and are sufficiently powerful to keep the driving window clear of the heaviest snow or rain.

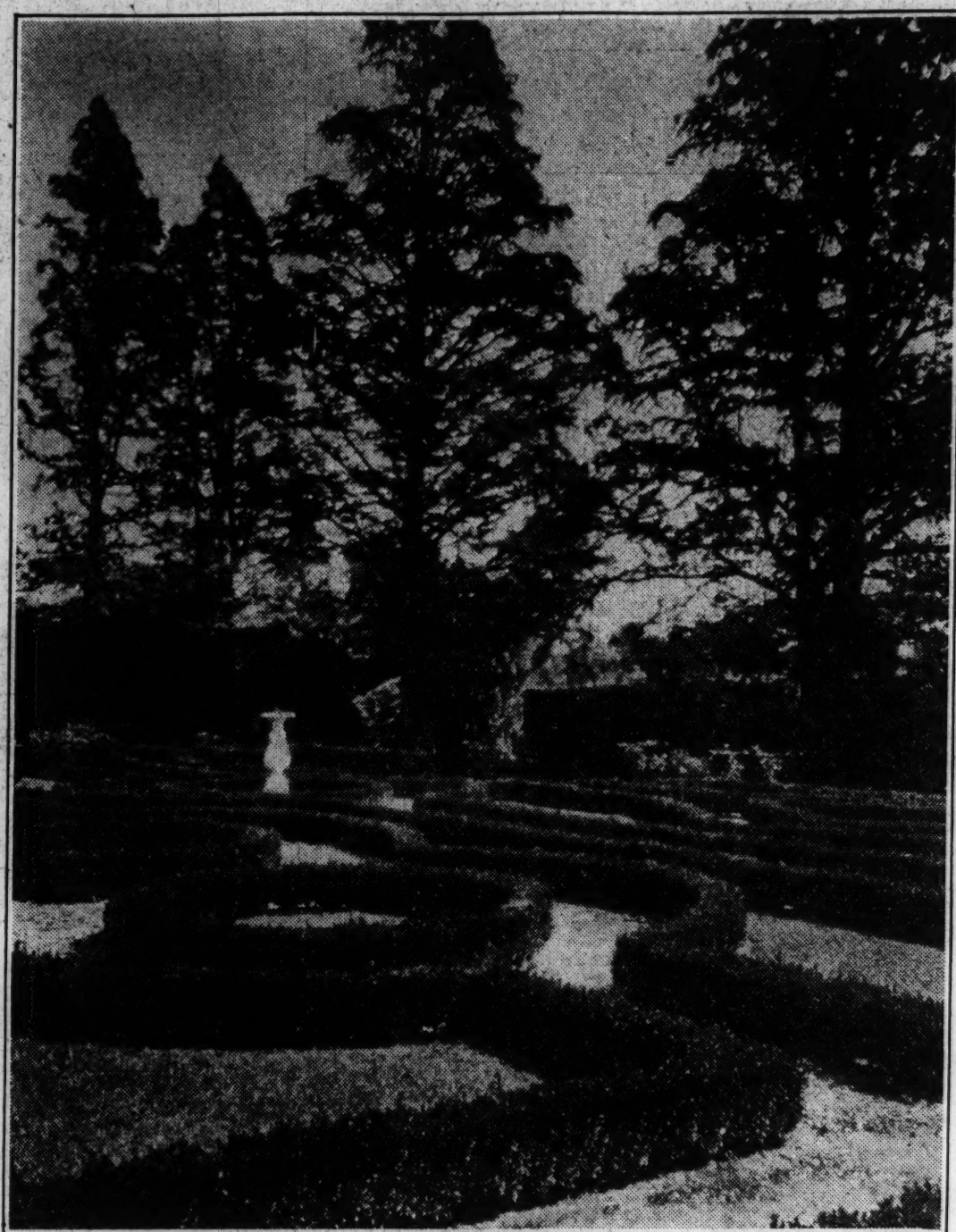
Drivers of steam locomotives operating in rain and snow still depend upon the tiny windshield placed in the front panel window of the cab. When it rains, the window and rain obscures the view ahead, the engineer opens the vision window and peers through an opening about six inches square.

Coat Window With Oil
Others coat the driving window with oil as an aid in clearing the glass of water, while many, with eyes shut by goggles, open the cab window and watch the shining steel trail with the full rush of the storm on their faces. But so far as can be learned, no steam locomotives are equipped with windshield wipers.

An engineer on the Boston & Maine Railroad is said to have been the first to use what is now familiarly known to railroad men as the "vision window" in the panel of glass in front of the engineer's seat. Many veterans of the cab claim that they would be satisfied with nothing but that direct vision in stormy weather, and that they would rather face the rush of cold wet wind that pours through the vision slot than have a windshield wiper moving across their vision.

Still others believe windshield wipers, which could be easily and inexpensively installed on the driving panels and operated either by hand, steam or electricity, would aid in

A Maze in the Making Perhaps



Another Favorite Spot in the du Pont Garden. A Line or Two From Milton Recalls: And add to these retired leisure That in trim gardens takes his pleasure.

CANDIDATES PLAN SPRINGFIELD RALLY

Three Republican Attorney-General Aspirants to Speak

All three candidates for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General will introduce Charles W. Borah tomorrow at the western Massachusetts Republican rally in Springfield, opening at 9:30 a. m. and continuing through the evening. Besides Elijah A. Dow, Alexander Lincoln and Arthur H. Reading, the three aspirants, there will be several other speakers. Two United States Senators, William M. Butler of Massachusetts and Simeon D. Fess of Ohio will make addresses.

Henry L. Bowles of Springfield, Representative in the second district, will introduce Charles W. Borah of Springfield as the presiding officer. Governor Fuller and Lieutenant Governor Allen will also speak.

A parade will open the program, the procession marching from the city business streets to the Riverside Park on the Connecticut River. The 104th Infantry band will lead the parade. The forenoon program will include athletic and aquatic sports, with daylight fireworks until luncheon at 12:30 o'clock. The Women's League for Law Enforcement will be given at 1:30 o'clock, followed by the speaking. There will be free dancing until 7 o'clock. A fireworks display will start at 9:30 o'clock.

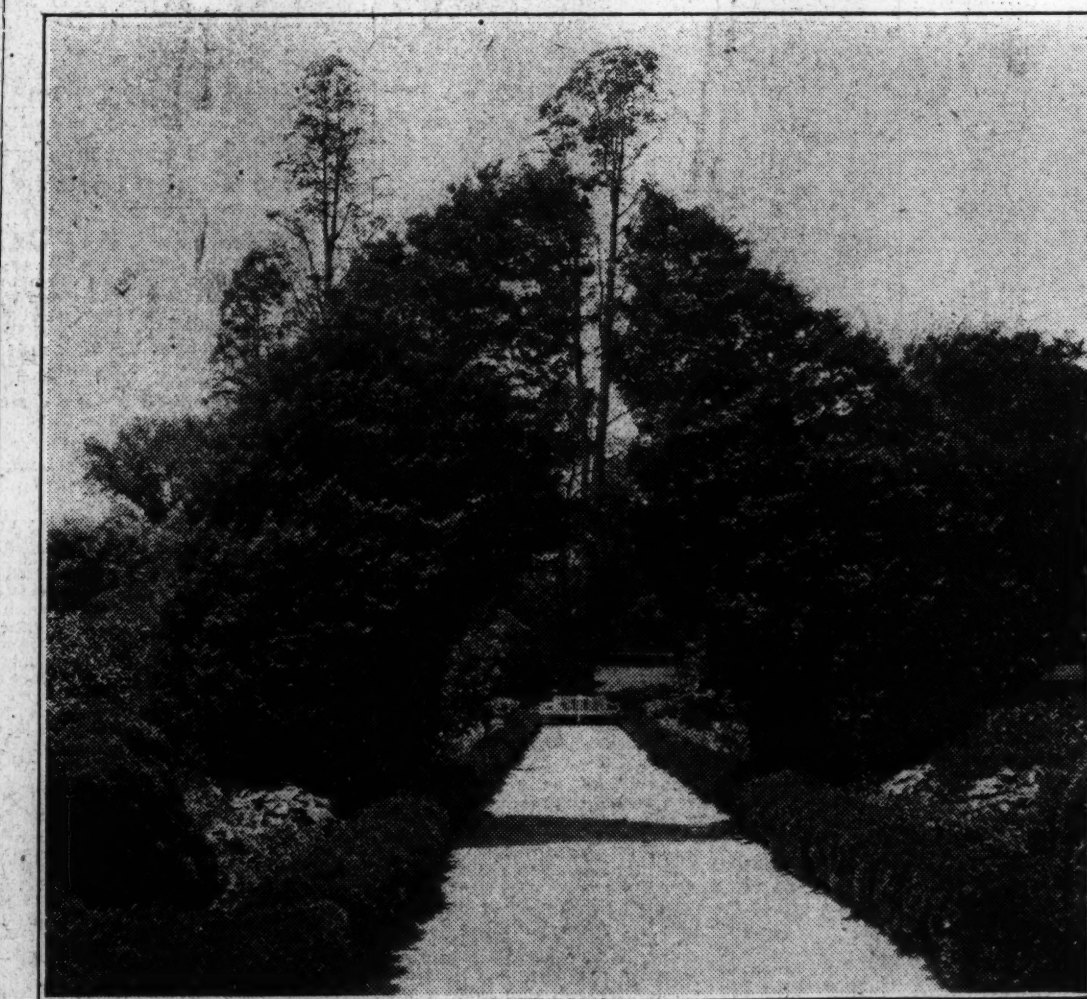
HIGHEST HORTICULTURAL MEDAL GOES TO PIERRE S. DU PONT

(Continued from Page 1)

organ with 3650 pipes, partly surrounded by a beautiful amphitheater. Organ recitals for the benefit of the public are given on Sunday afternoons. It is not surprising that great numbers of people delight to visit the winter garden and to wander through the wide corridors banked high with plants and flowers while they listen to the delightful tones of this great instrument. It is not uncommon for 5000 or 6000 persons to pass through the garden in one day. In fact, the crowds became so large within a short time after the greenhouses were opened that Mr. du Pont found it necessary to charge a small admission fee on Saturdays and Sundays to prevent overcrowding. All the money which is ob-

of them rare. There are fountains and pools, and at the present time a huge water garden is being laid out. This new garden is to contain a large fountain upon which lights will play at night so as to produce beautiful color harmonies. These lights will be controlled by a keyboard similar to that of an organ, which will be placed on one of the terraces. Mr. du Pont is giving this development his personal attention, and takes great interest in it. As a matter of fact, he has been to a large extent his own designer and landscape architect in all of the work which has been done at Longwood. The outdoor gardens and the winter gardens are, therefore, a direct expression of his own horticultural ideas, which have been worked

The Pathway Under the Arch



To Get Away From the Informal the Landscape Artist Presents a Clipped Boxwood Hedge and Has Added to It a Formal Yet Beautiful Archway.

tained in this way is used for charity in West Chester and Wilmington. It is felt by the trustees of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society that Mr. du Pont has done much to advance horticulture by the development of this winter garden for the benefit of the public, making it possible for all classes of persons to study and enjoy hundreds of plants which they could not possibly see elsewhere.

Takes Personal Interest
The charm of the du Pont estate is not confined to the winter garden, however, for there are acres of outdoor gardens, arranged to produce formal and informal effects. Some of these gardens are made notable by clipped boxwood hedges, while others boast great numbers of very large, fine old trees, some

out for the definite purpose of offering instructions and guidance to other garden makers and to all persons interested in various horticultural developments.

SCHOOLS' HEAD IS ELECTED
THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Aug. 19 (Special)—Edgar H. Parkman, principal of Enfield High School for 34 years, has been elected superintendent of schools. He will succeed Anson B. Handy, who has accepted a position as superintendent of schools in Plymouth. Mr. Parkman's first graduating class comprised but two pupils. In recent years there have been from 60 to 70 graduates annually. He is widely known in educational circles, and in 1914 was elected Grand Master of Connecticut Grand Lodge of Masons.

GERMAN AND ALLIED WAR DEBTS DECLARED INSEPARABLE ISSUE

Dr. Bonn of Berlin Bases Entire Question on American Demands—H. Foster Bain Says Chemists Have Painted Too Rosy a Picture of Synthetic Era

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 19.—After-war debt settlements from Germany to the Allies and from the Allies to the United States comprise one problem and cannot be separated, no matter how much the United States would like to arrange individual agreements with creditors. This was the conclusion drawn from a study of the Dawes plan and interrelated debts by Dr. Moritz J. Bonn, noted Berlin economist, at the Institute of Politics.

He declared that Germany is determined to carry out the terms of the Dawes plan to the best of its ability, but said that for the sake of the basic solution the Dawes plan payments and payments between the Allies and the United States must be considered as one problem.

"The United States is quite right," he said, "in insisting upon a purely legal settlement of its claims from the Allies. The policy of the United States Treasury Department is good business, good law and good logic." However, he implied that the fact that a thing is good business does not mean that it will be carried out.

Quotes Borah Debt View

It is to the interest of world credit and the capitalist system, he said, to see that a satisfactory all-round solution is achieved, but if the problem is to be solved, he insisted that all of its parts must be combined.

"The claims against Germany will ultimately be decided under the Dawes plan on Germany's capacity to pay," Dr. Bonn said. "Upon this decision will rest what the United States gets from its allied debtors. Senator Borah urges that if the United States is to get nothing from the allied creditors, then they in turn would get nothing from Germany. That would be cancellation all round."

"On the other hand, the second way of looking at the solution is that which proposes that after the United States has its claims satisfied by its allied debtors, then something should be left over for them from the German Reparations. This would be contrary to the Borah plan, and is represented by the Poincaré view."

"It means, for instance, that America gives up her rights to receive payments from the Allies, and in exchange the Allies give up their claim to the 1,500,000,000 German gold marks incurred by the allied armies of occupation but keeps the demand against Germany for the 16,000,000,000 gold marks for direct reparations."

Dependent on America
Fundamentally, Dr. Bonn sees the whole debt problem as dependent upon American demands. What the United States insists on getting from the Allies, he said, will decide the burden which must be liquidated by Germany.

Making a rough balance, Dr. Bonn showed that under ideal conditions of the Dawes agreement and the debt treaty proposed between France and the United States, France would get 450,000,000 gold marks from Germany in the first years, and would pay 140,000,000 gold marks or more to the United States and another 250,000,000 gold marks to England, leaving France a favorable balance at first. Even with the most favorable con-

ditions, however, he said, England cannot hope to have a balance in its favor, because of the large debt which it owes to the United States. Furthermore, although France might be getting a balance under ideal circumstances, for the first few years, he said, it would have to pay a reserve fund to meet the increasing burden of the proposed debt settlement with the United States.

Approves Flexible Plan
Payments from Germany will cease after about 36 years under the Dawes scheme, whereas the proposed settlement with the United States runs for 62 years, growing heavier every year with a final payment of 477,000,000 gold marks, as

compared to the 120,000,000 to 140,000,000 gold marks at first method. Dr. Bonn praised the Dawes plan for its flexibility, and for the feature which makes reparations dependent upon Germany's capacity to pay. Besides the Borah method of payment, the Poincaré proposal, Dr. Bonn indicated that a third method exists, "this is the idea that Germany must pay up to her capacity to pay and that if this is not enough to settle the American claims the receivers of German compensation must put their hands into their own pockets and make up the difference. That has already happened in England. These are the three ways in which the problems of interrelated debts to the United States, and the German reparations can be combined. They must be combined if the whole problem is to be solved."

Satirizes Chemists' Prophecies

Chemists at the Institute of Politics who have been drawing rosy pictures of the future world where raw resources will be produced by synthesis were the subject of a satirical address by H. Foster Bain, secretary of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. "In the beautiful vision of the world to come that they spread before you," he said, "along with platinum-lined streets and wheels that lubricate themselves, there is to be neither want nor worry." He reminded his audience that this is a picture of "the world to come" whereas "we are living in the world of today."

"It should not be overlooked," he added, "that getting the bucket of coal with which ultimately to light this beautiful Christmas tree involves work and a draft on the coal pile." He urged conservation of metals as the road to stability of industry and of prices, and concluded that while this is not "the easy way of a fairy path" there is "no more royal road to metal reserves than to learning."

URGES CONTINUANCE OF BOY SCOUT CAMP

Continuance of the Cambridge Boy Scout council's Glenn Echo Camp in Charlton for another season was recommended by officials of the Cambridge council following a tour of inspection of the camp. The 45 scouts in camp gave an exhibition in boat racing, swimming and athletic contests under the direction of David S. Babson, Scout executive for Cambridge. In the afternoon the party was conducted through the Springfield council camp in Paxton, returning by way of Bolton to inspect Camp Resolute of the Algonquin council of Marlboro.

Glenn Echo Camp was formerly used by the Worcester council which abandoned it when a larger tract was presented for a Scout reservation. The camp includes a baseball field, boats, two canoes, swimming rafts and other aquatic devices. It is situated on a sandy beach. There is a large spring close by, water from which is piped to the camp. More than 150 Cambridge Boy Scouts have used the camp this summer, Mr. Babson said.

FARMERS' PROBLEMS VIEWED AT DURHAM

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 19.—Conferences of local extension leaders in New Hampshire alfalfa projects occupied today's program at the Farmers' and Homemakers' Week observances at the University of New Hampshire. Representatives from every county in the state gathered in the gymnasium at 10:30 o'clock in a round-table discussion on "How We Are Putting Alfalfa on the Map in Our County." The relation of alfalfa growing to the dairy industry was discussed at the afternoon session by Prof. L. F. Graber, University of Wisconsin.

Tomorrow the conference will end with Farmers' and Homemakers' Day. The finals in the horseshoe pitching contest will open the program to be followed by a hand mowing contest at the college alfalfa field. There will also be a business meeting of the State Association of 4-H Club Leaders and an exhibition of the methods of making alfalfa hay.

NICARAGUAN FORCES OVERCOME REBELS

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Government forces have recaptured Quezalguaque from the revolutionists after a sharp encounter. Two other towns also near Leon which were captured by the rebels are besieged by the Government forces. The revolutionists have been foiled by soldiers in an attempt to rob a train carrying on board more than \$200,000. It had been rumored that the revolutionists intended to seize the money at the Leon branch of the National Bank and a train was sent to Leon to bring it. On the way here the train was derailed by the revolutionists but soldiers on board fought off the attacking party and the train reached Managua safely.

MARKET CELEBRATION TO BE HELD SEPT. 14

In order that vacationists having business affiliations with Faneuil Hall Market may attend the one hundredth anniversary celebration, plans to hold the ceremonies next week have been postponed until Sept. 14 to 17, it has been announced by the celebrations committee. The century mark in the founding of the famous institution will be reached next Thursday. The market today is considered to be the central meat and produce distributing agency for the entire New England district.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS
NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—July gross earnings of the New York City and Hudson River Railroad Corporation were \$653,381, and total income was \$118,486. Surplus after charges was \$65,271.

**MISSES BAYARD
AND BLAKE WIN**

Women's Lawn Tennis Sin- gles Are Resumed at Forest Hills

FOREST HILLS, L. I. N. Y., Aug. 19 (Special).—Miss Martha Bayard of Short Hills, N. J., one of the seedlings in the United States women's tennis championship on the West Side Tennis Club courts here. She was opposed by a Philadelphia player, and won in straight sets, 6-4, 7-5.

Since the start of the tournament clear skies and warm sun greeted the players, though the courts were still slow, and even when the sun shined brightly, the speed of the contestants and turned the struggle into a service battle.

Miss Bayard took the lead soon after the first set, and she was able to use Willard's service, and this gave her the leverage to hold the advantage to the end of the match. Her powerful and accurate backhand was the key to her success, and she played as the set progressed.

Willard's service was not so good throughout, with Miss Willard holding the upper edge by having first service.

The Boston girl was not able to get her strokes working well on the soft turf at the start, but after dropping into the groove of her speed shots with such accuracy that she won the match by the balance of the match, with ease. Miss Blake now occupies the place of Miss Pritchard at the top of the list at the top of the lower half. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS SINGLES

Miss Martha Bayard, Shorl Hills, N. J., defeated Miss Mildred Willard, Philadelphia, 6-4, 7-5.

Miss Margaret Blake, Boston, defeated Mrs. William H. Pritchard, New York, 3-6, 6-1, 6-1.

New Record Claimed for Swedish Star

By the Associated Press

Budapest, Hungary, Aug. 19

A NEW RECORD of Swedish tennis player, ...

A presence of Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary, and 4000 spectators yesterday made what is claimed to be a world's record when he won the first heat of the 1500-meter race at the European championship swimming meet. Borg's time was 20m. 4½s.

A. M. Charlton of Australia,

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	74	45	.62
Cleveland	63	54	.546
Philadelphia	64	54	.542
Detroit	60	56	.517
Washington	59	56	.513
Chicago	58	56	.508
St. Louis	50	69	.420
Boston	41	79	.342

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Boston 4, St. Louis 2.
GAMES THURSDAY
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

BOSTON WINS FOURTH STRAIGHT
The only game in the American League yesterday was a victory for Boston over St. Louis, 4 to 2. It was something more than a victory, however, for the Red Sox, as it marked their fourth straight win against the Browns, the first time that the Sox has won that many straight games this season. Jacobson, former St. Louis player, hit the ball

over the fence for a home run in the eighth inning, sending the Saints on their way to victory. Ruffing allowed five hits, the fourth straight game that Boston opponents have been held to six or less hits. The Browns' runs were results of bases on balls, for Ruffing was quite as steady as his glove, giving six bases on balls. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	x	4	7	2
St. Louis.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	0	0

Batteries—Ruffing and Gaston; Davis and Schang. Umpires—Rowland, Con-

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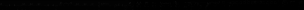
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Lads of Western Rangers Revive Indians' Old Tribal Government

Los Angeles Organization Has Been Called "Democracy of Boyhood in Great Republic of Youth"

LOS ANGELES (Special Correspondence)—"Oh, Chief! The other day an airplane flew close over our house and the chickens ran around awaking. I suppose they thought it was a buzzard, don't you?" "How," nodded the Chief.

"Oh, Chief! I was coming from school the other day and I saw an ant hill and thousands of ants. I watched them for a long time carrying stuff and then some of them flew away. That was the first time I'd seen an ant fly."

This was the "ranger reports" of the Western Rangers, lads of 11 years and older. Each report was listened to with rapt attention and no sooner was one boy seated than another was on his feet. And so it is, each week, at the meetings of this organization, which has been designated "a pure Democracy of Boyhood in the Great Republic of Youth."

For the past 11 years under the leadership of Harry James, originator and founder, the Rangers have grown from one club to 25 clubs, all centered in Los Angeles. Their organization is the tribal form of aboriginal Indians—a perfectly natural and orderly government, which boys in this State instinctively adhere to with loyal devotion.

Club House Well Equipped
The Rangers now have their own club house at 4000 Pasadena Avenue, Los Angeles, equipped with meeting rooms, an outdoor council circle, small playground, laboratory, museum, library, astronomical telescope, etc.

Here, in the winter, a school is conducted with the approval of the Los Angeles public school system. In the summer, the Ranger activities are centered at a camp near Lake Arrowhead, in the San Bernardino Mountains, a camp built for them by the Optimist Club, where 45 lads can be accommodated in two-week periods. However, every week-end throughout the year, this is what happens in the words of one of their Ranger songs:

Up in the mountains, far and free, where blue towers to the sky
Or up in some canyon rising sheer or where desert sands are dry
There's a camp in the Western Rangers, it's the Western Rangers' camp.
In a Western Rangers' camp.

With such an all-year-round program, only lads who "desire to learn and live the outdoor life" are attracted to the organization. The attitude which pervades this band of boys is typified in Harry James, friend and leader. His is a 24-hour job, each night of the week, attending council meetings in distant corners of the city. He has some 18 well-chosen young men, grown-up youths who are grown-up Western Rangers themselves—to help in the actual supervising.

In his original boys' club work, Harry James had the help of his old Indian friend, "Dark Cloud." Perhaps that is why the Western Rangers salute by raising the right hand at arm's length straight above the shoulders with fingers together. The old-time Indian greeting used throughout the West. "How" is also theirs. And the Ranger, too, knows his months of the year by the Blackfeet names: January, "The Middle Winter Moon"; February, "The Moon of Wolves"; March, "The Moon When the Water Fowl Come," etc.

Every Ranger lad is working strenuously for coups, high coups and special badges, a "coup" being the French-Canadian term designating the formal token or signal of victory in battle as used by the Plains tribes. There are coups to be striven for in the field of the forester, the nature guide, astronomer, mountaineer, camper, craftsman, life craft, athlete, radio, electrician, automobile mechanic, swimmer, citizenship and horsemanship. According to the coups attained does each attain his tribal standing.

No militarism marks their activities, although most of the Rangers prefer to wear the suggested blue overall trousers similar to the American lumberjack.

Chooses Field of Work
Each lad works out his own personal claim registered opposite his name in the council records, each making his free-will choice of this as he pursues his nature study. He is wisely urged not to draw his totem with photographic exactness but to make it a symbol. Happy is the boy who knows that once registered, no one else can use his personal totem.

It is any wonder that a Ranger becomes alert to Nature's sights and

soundings when he learns, on his hikes, "to keep his eyes and ears open and his mouth shut," for "the Ranger who talks incessantly on the trail seldom sees anything interesting."

And what reverence for Nature is inspired in this camp rebuke: "When an artist completes a picture, he places his name as inconspicuously as possible in the lower right-hand corner. What exalted opinions some tenderfeet have of themselves when they place their names or initials upon a masterpiece of Nature. Judgment; from the scores of initials carved

upon its aged cliffs, many tenderfeet have laid claim upon the Grand Canyon of Arizona. How can a human being be so presumptuous in the face of such divine grandeur?"

Code of Ranger Laws
A molding influence in a Ranger's life are his "laws," which each must know before membership is granted: "Be courageous, physically, mentally and morally."

"Be obedient. One must learn to carry out orders before one can give them."

"Be cleanly in mind and body."

"Be honorable—hold your word as sacred."

"Be reverent. Be respectful of all worship of the Great Spirit, the Master of Life."

"Be kind to all harmless living things."

"Be helpful. Do your share of the work and each day strive to do at least one act of free service."

"Be happy. Seek the joy of life to be found in simple things."

There has been scarcely a day during the last month in which I have not been asked, either by letter or otherwise, to suggest a program of work or study for the home-making division of some club, district, or state. With this in mind, it seems that the most helpful thing I can include in this article will have been sent out by different state chairmen. Every one of these outlines contains suggestions applicable to any state, and there must be some program to fill every need.

Mrs. Rankin Rutherford of Buhl, Ida., state chairman of home making in the federation of that State, says: "We have so many different outside

ments that ought to have a place in the next year book that I am asking our clubs to find room for only the following four programs: Interior Decorating, Preparing Ourselves to Answer Our Children's Questions, The Home-Making Service Outside the Home, Time Budgets. For the last program I would suggest that each member answer roll call by describing her pet time-saver. Included on this program there might be a debate on the following subject: "Can a Practical Time Budget Be Made for the Farm Woman?"

Mrs. Rutherford adds that she would like to hear all those debates herself as she is a farm woman and finds it difficult to run on schedule. The farm woman is not the only one who has a difficult time in keeping a good time schedule, as I am always reminded, when thinking of this subject, of what Arnold Bennett says about a budget, which is something like this: "Remember, a budget is to be respected but not worshipped."

A time budget may be a very bad thing if it works as it did with a woman I used to know in Vermont who steadfastly refused to do anything but the family washing on Monday morning, no matter how important it might be. She always had washed on Monday and she proposed always to wash on Monday. On the other hand, a budget of any kind does help immensely and I wish I might hear those debates and hope Mrs. Rutherford will send us a report of some of them.

From Pennsylvania comes a copy of a letter which Mrs. John M. Phillips, of Pittsburgh, state chairman, has sent to the clubs in her State. It contains many valuable suggestions, among which are the following: "Every club an American Home Committee chosen from those vitally interested in the home. Every club to have an American Home program during 1926-1927. Every American Home Committee to make a general survey of conditions in its local community and select one or two conditions upon which to concentrate activities, such as foreign women, parks, school lunches, public libraries, classes in mothercraft, group activities for Saturdays for boys and girls."

"Have a luncheon arranged as a demonstration of sensible cooking for the family. As a program for foreign women select a foreign woman to whom she will bring 'Big Sister' and whom she will bring to the meeting. Arrange for a few intelligent interpreters. Have the foreign 'sisters' arrange a part of the program. For music have a few numbers by foreign composers. Study the following subjects: 'School teachers' living conditions in the town'; 'Selfishness in the community and what leads to it'; 'Misunderstandings

which are making children have a disrespect for law and order'; 'What effect have movies on our homes'; 'Automobiles'; 'Country Clubs'; 'Clean-up day'; 'Pride in our homes'; 'Community gardens'; 'The unsightly rural schoolhouse.'"

Surely there is something in these suggestions for every club and community.

To return to the west, Miss Mary E. Stilwell, American Home chairman for the State of Nevada, says that there are 18 homemakers' clubs in the State whose primary interest is studying various phases of the homemaking problem. The principal problems taken up by these clubs are: Family feeding, home gardens, canning budgets, home improvement by studying time and labor-saving devices, home beautification, effect of color, etc., clothing for the school child, and recreation for home and community.

Miss Stilwell says that this year fully one-half of the federated clubs celebrated Better Homes in America Week by special programs open to the public, better homes tours, clean up campaigns, window exhibits, etc. In closing her letter, Miss Stilwell says: "Nevada is a pioneer State where up to the last few years there have been few permanent homes because of the prevalence of the mining and large cattle industries, but in the last few years there has been a decided change in attitude, and the past two years has seen a real awakening to the need of permanent homes as a basis for permanent population."

"I believe I can justly say Nevada, for its small population and limited funds available, is doing its full share of practical work along the lines of homemaking problems."

Miss Stilwell inclosed in her letter statistics covering the results of the past year's work, which proved her statement that Nevada is doing its share.

Another western chairman who has given definite study programs to the clubs of her state is Mrs. F. R. Galbraith of Amesworth, Neb. She has divided her outline into two sections, the first "The Business of Living" and the second "The Art of Living." Under the first topic she suggests, among others, the following subjects for programs of study: Four walls of the Home, Home Grounds and Gardens, Influence of Good Homes on the Community, Social Activities, How Best to Promote Them, Home Equipment, Efficiency in Home Work, How to Buy House Furnishings, Savings and Investments.

The second topic includes such subjects as: Responsibility of Parents as Homemakers, Training the Young as Homemakers, Home Library and Other Reading Material, Moral and Religious Training, Revival of the Home Music Hour, Value of Good Pictures and Nature Study, Law Observance and Enforcement as Taught by Precept and Example, How to Make Stay-at-Home Nights Attractive. There are references given for many available pamphlets and program material, and we are

happy to see the Home Making column in the Monitor mentioned as one of them.

Montana, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Maryland sent splendid reports and letters which will have to wait until next month.

An interesting letter has been received from Mrs. Harry Stotler of Benton, Ill., chairman of the American Home Department of that State, in which she says that 44 clubs in the State observed Better Homes Week. One of the most interesting things in her splendid letter was the report that some clubs in the State have been stressing the importance of the interior decoration of their children's minds rather than the interior decoration of their homes. There have been many fine programs in Illinois.

I have greatly enjoyed lately reading "Around Home," by Peter McArthur. The preface says of Mr. McArthur, "He abandoned the lights and companionship of Broadway to return to the simple pioneer home of his fathers in western Ontario, there to raise his family in quiet and simplicity and from thence to preach for the remainder of his days the happiness and wholesomeness of Canadian rural life." A verse from the poem with which the book closes seems to tell his story and to speak of the dream of many like him. It is called "The Home Dream":

To follow dreams I took my way
Upon the paths of men
And after many and bitter years
I am come home again.
I saw my fate who seek for fame
Or grasp at wealth and power
But none of these could fill my heart
Or yield a happy hour.
And now beside a stilted wall
I dream the long day through
The old dream, the home dream,
The little dream, come true.

MONKINCHUN FLEEING TO BASE-AT KALGAN
Foreign Observers Say Battle Showed High Technical Skill
PEKING, China, Aug. 19 (AP)—Modern methods of warfare were used by both sides in the fighting at Nankow Pass, where the allied army of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin routed Kuominchun, or Nationalist armies and captured the important town of Hwaihai.

Foreign military observers described the defensive works at the entrance of Nankow Pass as demonstrating the highest technical skill. Trenches were constructed, protected by electrically charged wire, and with entanglements to withstand the fiercest assault.

The Allies used high explosives, probably for the first time in Chinese warfare. These proved the undoing of the Kuominchun. The hill sides were torn and pitted with shell holes, reminiscent of the French fields in the World War.

Among the Kuominchun losses were a number of Russians. No estimate has been made of the casualties, but the close fighting about the fortified pass is believed to have resulted in heavy losses to both sides.

The Kuominchun are in full retreat to their base at Kalgan, 116 miles northwest of Peking. They are tearing up the railroad tracks to check pursuit.

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NEW YORK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1926

Home Making

Conducted by
MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM
Chairman, Division of Home-Making Department of the American Home.
General Federation of Women's Clubs

BUT one month remains before club activities will begin, schools and colleges will open, and every community will start a new season of effort to make the second quarter of the twentieth century better, wiser, more peaceful than the first quarter. If the American home is to take the part that it should in this readjustment and reconstruction, those of us who are working to that end may well spend the next few weeks thinking of our efforts in the big terms of 20,000,000 homes and with the view of the home as the foundation of our social order.

There has been scarcely a day during the last month in which I have not been asked, either by letter or otherwise, to suggest a program of work or study for the home-making division of some club, district, or state. With this in mind, it seems that the most helpful thing I can include in this article will have been sent out by different state chairmen. Every one of these outlines contains suggestions applicable to any state, and there must be some program to fill every need.

Mrs. Rankin Rutherford of Buhl, Ida., state chairman of home making in the federation of that State, says: "We have so many different outside

ments that ought to have a place in the next year book that I am asking our clubs to find room for only the following four programs: Interior Decorating, Preparing Ourselves to Answer Our Children's Questions, The Home-Making Service Outside the Home, Time Budgets. For the last program I would suggest that each member answer roll call by describing her pet time-saver. Included on this program there might be a debate on the following subject: "Can a Practical Time Budget Be Made for the Farm Woman?"

Mrs. Rutherford adds that she would like to hear all those debates herself as she is a farm woman and finds it difficult to run on schedule. The farm woman is not the only one who has a difficult time in keeping a good time schedule, as I am always reminded, when thinking of this subject, of what Arnold Bennett says about a budget, which is something like this: "Remember, a budget is to be respected but not worshipped."

A time budget may be a very bad thing if it works as it did with a woman I used to know in Vermont who steadfastly refused to do anything but the family washing on Monday morning, no matter how important it might be. She always had washed on Monday and she proposed always to wash on Monday. On the other hand, a budget of any kind does help immensely and I wish I might hear those debates and hope Mrs. Rutherford will send us a report of some of them.

From Pennsylvania comes a copy of a letter which Mrs. John M. Phillips, of Pittsburgh, state chairman, has sent to the clubs in her State. It contains many valuable suggestions, among which are the following: "Every club an American Home Committee chosen from those vitally interested in the home. Every club to have an American Home program during 1926-1927. Every American Home Committee to make a general survey of conditions in its local community and select one or two conditions upon which to concentrate activities, such as foreign women, parks, school lunches, public libraries, classes in mothercraft, group activities for Saturdays for boys and girls."

"Have a luncheon arranged as a demonstration of sensible cooking for the family. As a program for foreign women select a foreign woman to whom she will bring 'Big Sister' and whom she will bring to the meeting. Arrange for a few intelligent interpreters. Have the foreign 'sisters' arrange a part of the program. For music have a few numbers by foreign composers. Study the following subjects: 'School teachers' living conditions in the town'; 'Selfishness in the community and what leads to it'; 'Misunderstandings

which are making children have a disrespect for law and order'; 'What effect have movies on our homes'; 'Automobiles'; 'Country Clubs'; 'Clean-up day'; 'Pride in our homes'; 'Community gardens'; 'The unsightly rural schoolhouse.'"

Surely there is something in these suggestions for every club and community.

To return to the west, Miss Mary E. Stilwell, American Home chairman for the State of Nevada, says that there are 18 homemakers' clubs in the State whose primary interest is studying various phases of the homemaking problem. The principal problems taken up by these clubs are: Family feeding, home gardens, canning budgets, home improvement by studying time and labor-saving devices, home beautification, effect of color, etc., clothing for the school child, and recreation for home and community.

Miss Stilwell says that this year fully one-half of the federated clubs celebrated Better Homes in America Week by special programs open to the public, better homes tours, clean up campaigns, window exhibits, etc. In closing her letter, Miss Stilwell says: "Nevada is a pioneer State where up to the last few years there have been few permanent homes because of the prevalence of the mining and large cattle industries, but in the last few years there has been a decided change in attitude, and the past two years has seen a real awakening to the need of permanent homes as a basis for permanent population."

"I believe I can justly say Nevada, for its small population and limited funds available, is doing its full share of practical work along the lines of homemaking problems."

Miss Stilwell inclosed in her letter statistics covering the results of the past year's work, which proved her statement that Nevada is doing its share.

Another western chairman who has given definite study programs to the clubs of her state is Mrs. F. R. Galbraith of Amesworth, Neb. She has divided her outline into two sections, the first "The Business of Living" and the second "The Art of Living." Under the first topic she suggests, among others, the following subjects for programs of study: Four walls of the Home, Home Grounds and Gardens, Influence of Good Homes on the Community, Social Activities, How Best to Promote Them, Home Equipment, Efficiency in Home Work, How to Buy House Furnishings, Savings and Investments.

The second topic includes such subjects as: Responsibility of Parents as Homemakers, Training the Young as Homemakers, Home Library and Other Reading Material, Moral and Religious Training, Revival of the Home Music Hour, Value of Good Pictures and Nature Study, Law Observance and Enforcement as Taught by Precept and Example, How to Make Stay-at-Home Nights Attractive. There are references given for many available pamphlets and program material, and we are

happy to see the Home Making column in the Monitor mentioned as one of them.

Montana, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Maryland sent splendid reports and letters which will have to wait until next month.

An interesting letter has been received from Mrs. Harry Stotler of Benton, Ill., chairman of the American Home Department of that State, in which she says that 44 clubs in the State observed Better Homes Week. One of the most interesting things in her splendid letter was the report that some clubs in the State have been stressing the importance of the interior decoration of their children's minds rather than the interior decoration of their homes. There have been many fine programs in Illinois.

I have greatly enjoyed lately reading "Around Home," by Peter McArthur. The preface says of Mr. McArthur, "He abandoned the lights and companionship of Broadway to return to the simple pioneer home of his fathers in western Ontario, there to raise his family in quiet and simplicity and from thence to preach for the remainder of his days the happiness and wholesomeness of Canadian rural life." A verse from the poem with which the book closes seems to tell his story and to speak of the dream of many like him. It is called "The Home Dream":

To follow dreams I took my way
Upon the paths of men
And after many and bitter years
I am come home again.
I saw my fate who seek for fame
Or grasp at wealth and power
But none of these could fill my heart
Or yield a happy hour.
And now beside a stilted wall
I dream the long day through
The old dream, the home dream,
The little dream, come true.

MONKINCHUN FLEEING TO BASE-AT KALGAN
Foreign Observers Say Battle Showed High Technical Skill
PEKING, China, Aug. 19 (AP)—Modern methods of warfare were used by both sides in the fighting at Nankow Pass, where the allied army of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin routed Kuominchun, or Nationalist armies and captured the important town of Hwaihai.

Foreign military observers described the defensive works at the entrance of Nankow Pass as demonstrating the highest technical skill. Trenches were constructed, protected by electrically charged wire, and with entanglements to withstand the fiercest assault.

The Allies used high explosives, probably for the first time in Chinese warfare. These proved the undoing of the Kuominchun. The hill sides were torn and pitted with shell holes, reminiscent of the French fields in the World War.

Among the Kuominchun losses were a number of Russians. No estimate has been made of the casualties, but the close fighting about the fortified pass is believed to have resulted in heavy losses to both sides.

The Kuominchun are in full retreat to their base at Kalgan, 116 miles northwest of Peking. They are tearing up the railroad tracks to check pursuit.

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SUNSET STORIES

Huttee Boy Seeks an Adventure

HUTTEE Boy roamed the jungle in search of an adventure. He did not know just what sort of an adventure he would like—he just wanted a change. So he went from place to place, hoping that something new and strange would happen, but he found everybody doing the same old things.

Kangaroo and Garoo, the kangaroo twins, were boxing and playing the same old games. The three little bears were sliding down the slippery slide in the same old way. The little alligators were cutting the same capers in the river. The giraffe babies were playing their favorite game of hide-and-seek. Baby Hippo was practicing staying under the water as she did every day. Even the little fawn with her pretty graces did not interest Huttee Boy bent on adventure.

Soon the little elephant began to cry. You see, after all, he was only a baby elephant, so it was not surprising that he should cry. Big elephant tears ran down his long elephant trunk and trickled on to the dust of the jungle, drip, drip, drip, drop, drip, drop!

Huttee Boy became so interested in watching the tears roll down his trunk that he stood still and then they made a little pool of water in the dust.

"Perhaps if I cry enough, the tears will make a big lake and then I shall have a lake of my own and then I will be an adventure," he said to himself. "Hurrah! I am going to have an adventure after all!"

But when he said "Hurrah!" he smiled, and that made the tears stop coming. Then he tried and tried to make some more tears come, but not one more tear would come—so he was not to have an adventure after all. And then he cried because he couldn't cry and the tears began again. But when he realized that he was crying because he could not cry, this made him laugh so hard that the tears stopped again!

So there he was with just a tiny puddle of water and no more tears flowing. And then he thought what a silly little elephant he was and this made him laugh so hard that the tears rolled down his trunk again—big, jolly, happy tears. He laughed so loudly that Baby Hippo and the little bears and the giraffe babies and Kangaroo and Garoo and

the little alligators came running to see what it was all about. So Huttee Boy stopped laughing to tell them about his adventure. And then the tears stopped again, but he did not care, for he had had enough of an adventure for one day.

LONDON "CABBIES" GIVEN AN OUTING
Retired Horse Cab Drivers Guests of Motor Association
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 19.—Lincoln's Inn Fields, where years ago long lines of hansoms and four-wheeled "growlers" used to stand, was the starting place yesterday for the annual outing of retired horse cab-drivers, given to the pensioners of the Cab Drivers' Benevolent Association by the London Motor Cab Drivers' Association. The old "cabbies," 184 in all, some accompanied by their wives and friends, were conveyed to Burnham Beeches in six modern char-a-bancs. The party included the veterans, Tom Clark, Bob Kirby, Joe Rogers and Steve Trudgett, the latter once declaring he would never drive a cab equipped with rubber tires. The procession was headed by a taxicab containing a group of young taxi-driver musicians who gave up the day to entertain their predecessors.

"We look forward to this outing for months," one ex-cabby known as the "professor," who speaks three languages, told The Christian Science Monitor representative. "It gives us a chance to talk over old times together. We live in paradise today compared with those old days. Although we were out sometimes 16 hours a day, we were not employed more than two or three hours. The old cabmen of yesterday were looked upon as were the great politicians of that day, and we used to help to educate one another."

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Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

Roman Restorations

Special Correspondence

THE Governor of Rome, Senator Filippo Cremonesi, with the full approval and support of the Fascist Government, is just now effecting a vast and important program of archaeological restoration, such as has never been attempted before, not even in the times of the Renaissance. This includes the careful exploration of the Capitoline Hill, from which all buildings of medieval or more recent date will be eliminated, thus leaving the ancient "Arx" in splendid isolation; the restoration of the Temple of Fortuna Virilis, already accomplished, and the clearing of the Theater of Marcellus from the mushroom-growth of shabby little shops and houses which now hide its magnificent lines.

Perhaps no other monument of ancient Rome has been so carefully studied, measured and reproduced in a thousand drawings and pictures, from the Renaissance to our own days, as the beautiful little Ionic temple in Rome known as the Temple of Fortuna Virilis, near the Piazza della Bocca della Verità. We find its elegant lines reproduced in the sketch-books of such giants of the sixteenth century as Sangallo, Peruzzi, Dosio and Palladio, and they recur in the drawings of the eighteenth century etchings of Piranesi, Canina and Rossini. The interest and admiration which it has aroused throughout the centuries and still continues to arouse fully justifies the action of the Italian Government in ordering that it should be isolated from the decrepit old buildings which encumbered it, and carefully restored.

Mussolini's Comment
The difficult task has been most successfully carried out by the inspector of monuments, Professor Munoz, who may be said to have added a most valuable gem to the archaeological treasures of Rome. Opinions have varied as to the origin and real name of the temple, some maintaining that it was dedicated to the goddess Matuta, others to Hercules, others again to the sun-god but the general persuasion among archaeologists is now that in reality it is the Temple of Fortuna Virilis. This opinion is evidently shared by Signor Mussolini, who, when visiting the restored temple, wrote in the visitors' book, "May Virile Fortune always assist our country!"

The temple is situated close to the round edifice dedicated to Vesta, in the Forum Boarium which was at one time the most stately monumental center of Roman life. The temple has been built by King Servius Tullius, and both were destroyed by fire in the year 213 B. C., but were rebuilt the following year. The Ionic temple of Fortuna Virilis owes its almost perfect state of preservation to the fact that as early as the pontificate of John VIII (872-882) it was transformed into a Christian church by the pious Judge Stephen, although the name of Santa Maria Egypciaca, which it bore until a few months ago, when the work of restoration began, appears for the first time in the year 1492. Later, in 1556, when Pius V decided to enclose all the Jews who were scattered in the city in a special quarter or ghetto, it was found necessary to demolish the church of St. Lawrence belonging to the Armenians, as it was situated in the new Jewish quarter, and they received in exchange the church of Santa Maria Egypciaca.

Well Preserved Columns
The work of isolating the temple of Fortuna Virilis began in a tentative manner as long ago as the year 1819, when an adjoining house was pulled down and the beautiful Corinthian columns were partly restored, but it is only now, 115 years later, that the great work of restoration has been successfully completed. In order to bring to light the eastern wall of the temple it was necessary to demolish three old houses, the removal of which brought to light a series of well-preserved columns flanking the "pronaos" or portico. This rises on a tall basement of travertine marble, and is reached by a flight of marble steps. Excavations in the interior revealed another staircase, and altogether it may be said that from an architectural point of view the temple has virtually been restored to its original state despite the lapse of centuries.

No less interesting than the purely archaeological discoveries was the discovery of an artistic nature, for in removing all the religious ornaments, inscriptions, marbles, etc., belonging to the old Armenian church which have been transferred to the Armenian College of San Nicola da Tolentino, some splendid medieval frescoes were brought to light, especially while demolishing some modern pillars which supported the roof. They represented stories from the Gospel and legends of saints, and are in an excellent state of preservation, the colors retaining a remarkable degree of freshness. From the Byzantine style of these paintings it may be safely said that they date as far back as the ninth century. There also came to light the marble slab which formed the altar of the primitive church, and an inscription placed on the tombs of the sons of Theophrastus and Theodora, who had such an important part in the history of tenth-century Rome.

The work of restoration and isolation which has just been completed has also resulted in important discoveries of a technical nature regarding the constructive and decorative systems adopted by the builders of this ancient edifice. Two different materials were adopted, travertine and tufa stone, the whole being covered by a layer of stucco, which must have had a very beautiful effect. The columns and the outer walls of the "cella" were also covered with stucco. The frieze is adorned with bullocks' heads, chandeliers and little boys holding festoons of leaves and flowers, the whole being most gracefully composed and executed.

All the new elements which have now come to light tend to confirm that the temple was built about the middle of the first century B. C., namely, at a period of transition between the Italian and the Greek

styles; in fact, the "podium" or basement on which the temple rises is Italian, but the design, the constructive methods and the position of the columns show a strong Greek influence. If it were only for this reason, this little Ionic temple is one of the most interesting of ancient Rome, as is confirmed by the zeal with which it has been studied by hundreds of artists from the Renaissance to our own day.

Now that the Temple of Fortuna Virilis has been restored to its original beauty, Senator Cremonesi contemplates clearing the whole adjoining area, which is of the greatest archaeological importance, of the unsightly old buildings now encumbering it, thus permitting a joint view of the Temple of Fortuna Virilis and the Temple of Vesta.

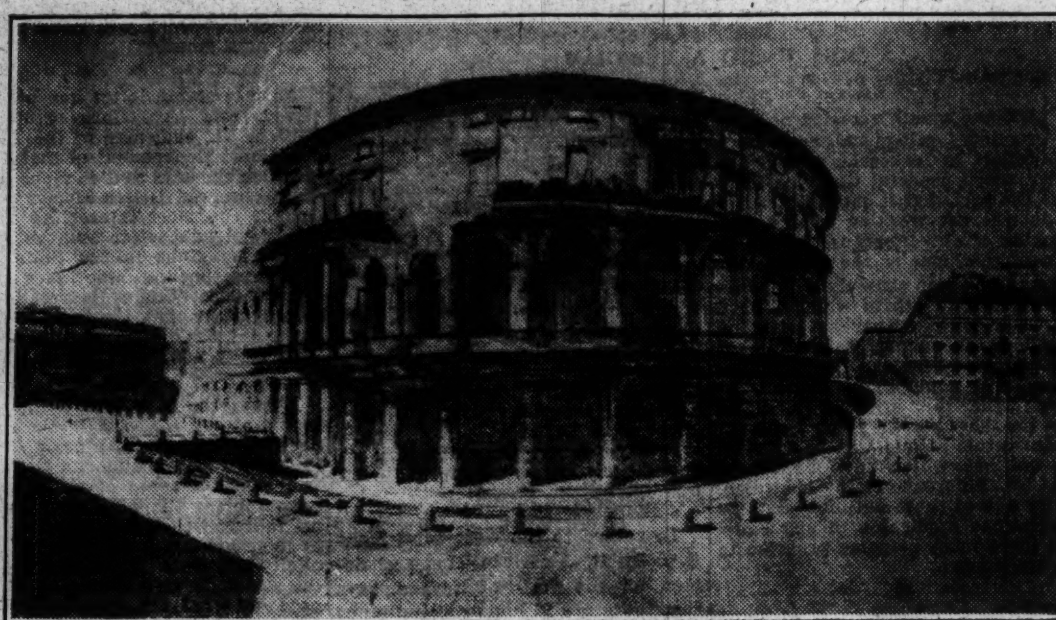
The Theater of Marcellus
In the old austere Republican days there were no fixed theaters in Rome, these "mummeries" were regarded as degrading by the censors, and injurious to public morals. So much so that when a theater in the real sense of the word was opened in 155 B. C. near the Palatine, the Consul Scipio Nasica ordered it to be pulled down, as being not only useless, but harmful to public morality. The bricks and timber and scrap-iron were sold by auction and the "Atrium" or Treasury pocketed the proceeds; which proves that it was not a very profitable age for actors and managers, and that strict Puritans existed in Rome long before the days of Cromwell. Theatrical representations were tolerated only as "shows," such as are given in village fairs, and there was no seating accommodation, so that the spectators had to stand all the time.

Ten years later Lucius Mummius the conqueror of Greece, attempted to erect theaters in the Greek style in Rome, but again the conservative party ruthlessly demolished them. Pompey was more successful, in an underhand way; for the theater which he erected, an exact copy of the Greek theater of Mitylene, was solemnly dedicated to Venus, being thus spared from sharing the fate of its predecessors.

Julius Caesar proposed to follow Pompey's example, and had ordered many old buildings to be demolished at the north corner of the "Forum Oltorium," or "Oil Market," to make room for the erection of a great theater. His tragic end prevented him from bringing his ambitious scheme into effect, but the historian, Dion Cassius, asserts that in pulling down those old houses Caesar discovered untold hoards of gold and silver which had been hidden away during the civil wars.

Finally Augustus took up the scheme and brought it to completion; he built the theater which is now being renovated and dedicated it to the memory of his beloved nephew Marcellus. So fond was Augustus of his nephew, that he entitled the Theater of Marcellus "pignus amoris" a love token.

In order to give an adequate notion of the size and importance of the Theater of Marcellus, suffice it



The Theater of Marcellus as it Will Appear When the Surrounding Houses Have Been Cleared Away.

Indianapolis Exhibition

Special Correspondence

A SPECIAL exhibition of Indianapolis-owned paintings is being held during the summer at the John Herron Art Institute, consisting of canvases by modern, and chiefly contemporary, American artists from the collections of Mrs. John N. Carter, George C. Calvert, Walter Milliker, Mrs. Jack Goodman and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Latta.

The color in the gallery where these paintings are shown ranges from the grayed subdued tones of paintings by George Inness, William M. Chase, Frank Currier, Frank Duveneck and Frederick Oakes Sylvester of the older school to the strong and brilliant hues employed by Frederic M. Grant, Robert Henri, Gifford Beal and others.

Frank Duveneck, the Cincinnati artist, is represented by an interesting self-portrait painted in the Munich days—somewhat sketchy but extremely interesting for quality and characteristic technique. There is also a portrait head by Duveneck's associate, J. Frank Currier, of an Old Man, painted in Munich at the same time as the Duveneck portrait, and exhibiting the characteristic manner of Currier's work. One of William M. Chase's studies of fish is shown, together with his "Gypsy" and a very interesting portrait of a girl.

Transition to Moderns

These paintings, with one or two others, comprise the representation of the older modern school. Two canvases by Theodore Clement Steele, beloved "dean" of Indiana artists, bridge the transition from the Chase-Duveneck-Currier group to the "modern" work of contemporary artists. The two Steele canvases are conservative and yet quite obviously bear in their color qualities a com-

mon bond with the work of his younger confreres.

A brilliant landscape by Gifford Beal, "Summer in the Valley," is rich with fresh greens and rich blue, and billowy white clouds for contrast. Elton Wheeler's "West Wind" is equally brilliant, though much smaller and more impressionistic.

Exceedingly decorative are the three paintings by Frederic M. Grant, Chicago artist. His "Water Scene" is a delightful bit of imaginative ornamentation, suggesting in the ethereal height and glowing delicacy of his ship's bulk and sails, and in the delightfully absurd height and fragility of his domes and towers, a bit of fairyland or "castles in Spain." His "Porcelain Parrot" is much more substantial in form and yet has something of the same decorative beauty, which appeals to a nonrealistic taste.

Figure Studies

Figure studies in the exhibition vary, ranging from a quaint group of children called the "Merry-go-round" by Jerome Myers, to a characteristic rendering of "A Lady Reclining in a Chintz Covered Chair," by Frederick C. Frieseke.

Robert Henri's "Indian Girl," pure in draftsmanship and rich in color, forms one of the strong points in the gallery. It is a seated, three-quarter length portrait of a ruddy-faced, black-haired Indian girl in garments of rich red and blue and brown, cleverly painted sufficiently "away" from the choice gray background to give solidity and form to the figure. The instant and wistful look with which the girl regards something which interests her gives further actuality to the canvas.

Eugene Savage's "Bacchanal" adds to the exhibition another note, through the quality of his paint texture and color values, so reminiscent of certain of the Italian Renaissance painters and yet so strikingly individual. It is somewhat allegorical as well.

Among other painters represented in this Indianapolis exhibition are: Childe Hassam, W. L. Corrihan, William Forsyth, Frederick J. Waugh, Ernest Lawson, Wayman Adams, John Noble, Charles W. Hawthorne, Paul Dougherty, Richard Miller, Murray Bevier, Henry B. Snell, Hayley Lever and John F. Carlson. The exhibition affords the public an opportunity to see many canvases which are not ordinarily available for such general enjoyment.

Van Hoogstraten Leads Hollywood Bowl Concerts

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8.—(Special Correspondence)—Willem van Hoogstraten made a flying trip from New York to conduct three programs at the Hollywood Bowl this week, and thereby to increase his considerable popularity in Southern California. He is now counted on the coast as a western conductor, however, as his first season as leader of the Portland Symphony Orchestra has earned him a permanent position.

For his first concert Mr. van Hoogstraten essayed the Scherzetto in C major, which it happened the orchestra did not know. Although one rehearsal did not serve to raise the performance to the ideal which this band has set for itself, it was creditable.

The work of most interest for many was Schelling's "Victory Ball," which was played twice last year on these programs. Its Americanism and its

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Swedish Stage Notes

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Dramatic Theater of Stockholm recently accepted a new play of the Prince Wilhelm of Sweden entitled "On Board," and now the royal author has completed still another play which has been accepted by the "New Theater" to be opened in Stockholm this autumn under the direction of John Brunius and Gösta Ekman, both celebrated Swedish actors and film stars.

The first play to be given at this theater will be Hjalmar Bergman's "The American." The women's roles will be played by Pauline Brunius and Tolle Zellman. The chief person in this play is a Swedish-American woman who has returned to Sweden, and the scene is laid in a tourist hotel in Norrland.

Carl August Bolander's "Bellman" will also be given later, and Erik Lindorm's "Moloch," in which he will make his dramatic debut. Mr. Lindorm is writing a prologue to be read by Gösta Ekman at the opening performance of the theater.

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chestra, with a large number of gongs, bells and woodblocks. To those who are familiar with Chinese music—and there were many in the audience—this work of Mr. Eichheim seemed entirely authentic. It was originally written for Adolf Bolm's ballet, and has an interesting "program." The music is pleasant entertainment and the fantasy delightful.

"The Marriage Clause"

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Forum Theater (Los Angeles), "The Marriage Clause," a motion picture adapted by Lois Weber from a story by Dana Brunetti, directed by Miss Weber for Universal.

"Another first performance, with master of ceremonies and inquisitive spotlight and screen celebrities. This time the claps had gathered to see a much-talked-of picture made by the only woman director in Hollywood, and if any had come in carping mood, they must have left the Forum with only words of praise for the director and the picture. Miss Weber has taken a theme full of human values and given it a treatment that is at all times sincere and sympathetic. She has kept the unfoldment of the story clear and up to tempo, enriching the narrative with countless little touches of play that show her a keen observer of the passing throng.

The story has to do with a young actress who is confronted with the problem of choosing between a brilliant stage career or a marriage contract, and an unusually dramatic and original construction has been given the tale.

Billie Dove has the rôle of the woman who lets ambition rule her better judgment, and she gives a performance that is far beyond anything she has ever before done on the screen. From being the attractive but fairly passive leading woman of adventure films, she jumps with a bound into the limited lists of really emotional screen actresses. Her part ranges widely in its requirements, but she meets them all with conspicuous success.

Francis X. Bushman plays beside her with a fine sincerity and depth of feeling, adding fresh laurels in his somewhat recently resumed screen career. Warner Oland and Grace Darmond are the other principals, and there are a number of small parts equally well filled. The production is atmospheric and in good taste, the theater episodes being especially well handled. Altogether, "The Marriage Clause" is a picture to be remembered with much pleasure.

The last concert of the week was devoted to the "Chinese Legend" of Henry Eichheim of Santa Barbara, who directed its performance. The audience remained comparatively unmoved by his conducting, but was much interested in the composition. It was scored for a "modern" or-

Gloucester Society of Artists

Special Correspondence

THE third and last exhibition of the season by the Gloucester Society of Artists was opened at the galleries on Saturday with a large attendance. This society is becoming popular and the membership is increasing so rapidly that the walls are becoming somewhat crowded.

The exhibition is especially rich in sculpture, an unusual feature being an outdoor showing of garden and fountain pieces in their proper setting on the lawn and under the trees near the entrance to the galleries. In this group is shown a large and dignified bronze, "The Last Arrow," by Cyrus Dallin, well known for his Indian figures; Anna Coleman Ladd's "Youth" and "Illusion"; Nellie Thompson's charming "Iris"; Philip Sears' "Boy With a Vase"; and Leonard Craske's "Joy of Life," the original of which stands in an exquisite garden in Peterboro, N. H.

Indoors there is sculpture by E. R. Alexander, Elizabeth Leland, Anna Coleman Ladd, Mary Eliot, George Demetrios, Anthony Di Bona, Helen Davis, Leonard Craske, Frank Wigglesworth and Richard Recchia.

About 150 Paintings

On the walls have been hung about 150 paintings, among which are extremes of both conservative and extreme schools, the former predominating, although there is diversity that is refreshing.

Centered below Frank Wigglesworth's bronze relief "The Comet" is Theresa Bernstein's "The Milliners," with its good grouping of figures and rich, warm color, and near by is Alice Worthington Ball's fine, large still life, "The Painted Tray," in which the arrangement is very happy and the textures well felt.

Balancing the latter is a good wharf scene by Alice G. Locke called "The Dorcas," in which the late afternoon light on the loosely hanging sails is well expressed. Oscar Anderson's "Sheltered" is a view of the shore front, very agreeable in color, with late afternoon sun lighting the buildings at the top of the composition and carried down by long lines of reflections. Morris Hall Pancoast sends "The New Foresail," a crowded and characteristic view of the harbor in which the sail makes a keynote of white.

The subject of Barse Miller's fine "New England Summer" is the much-painted wharf at Rockport. Mr. Miller's color is becoming much richer and more mellow, and his

composition shows more construction than formerly. L. Scott Bower's canvases of fishermen mending their nets are good in action and characteristic of the Gloucester wharves. Somewhat similar in subject but very different in treatment is Margaret Fitzhugh Browne's large painting, "Annisquam Fishermen."

Tender and Lovely

Pauline Williams' "Summer" is tender and lovely in color; Rose Kleinert's "Sunday Afternoon" is a gay beach scene full of action, with lines of blue water; Flora Lauter's "Daisy Field" is individual in treatment and subject; J. Eliot Enneking's "A Country Road" is full of sunshine; Henry Curtis Ahl's "Summer Sands and White Clouds" is refreshing because of its suggestion of wide spaces.

Carl Ringius sends some pleasing scenes of the harbor; Gordon Payne, a tender "Surf-Foggy Day"; Alexander Tupper, a small "October"; Lillian Giffen, "Ledges of Rocks," and Courtney Allen a dashing surf picture, "After the Storm."

Among the purely decorative paintings one notices Ethel Paddock's "Trees" for its good pattern and Richard Rogers's canvas for its fine sense of color. Among the figure subjects is Eben F. Comins' "The Daughters of the House," an arrangement of figures which shows color harmony and is broadly painted.

Charles Allen Wipster shows "Fortuna," an overmantel; William Meyerowitz a solidly constructed portrait in delicate color of a young girl; Susan Barse Miller the figure of an Arab woman; Agnes Richmond a portrait "Mrs. R." with fine delineation of character, and Alice Beach Winter a charming study of a young girl surrounded by flowers, called "In My Garden." There are other portrait heads by Zaidée L. Morrison, Clarence Johnson, Jean Nutting Oliver and Edwin Slater.

Water Colors

Among the water colors which attract one are Frederick L. Stoddard's studies of the sea, "Low Tide," showing the rich color of the rocks, and "Sea Patterns," a gray day with the water covered with swirling lines of foam; John A. Cook's two views of harbor shipping; Louise Upton Brumback's little "Rocky Neck," with its small white boats dotting a delicious blue cove, and Winthrop Turney's "The Poster," simply washed in and jolly in color, as befitting a circus-poster. Also, for good measure there is a model of a Spanish galleon that makes one quite envious.

The exhibition will be open until Sept. 7.

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THE HOME-FORUM

On Distant Prospects of Cities

PERHAPS it is because of some deep-seated preference for the rural that I prefer to look at large cities, if I am to look at them at all, across an interval of distance. Only a few of them have I ever grown to love as seen from the streets themselves; but when they are seen as objects in the landscape with the hills piled about them and the stainless sky stretched overhead, when one cannot fail to observe how small a part they are of all the rolling world, then they are beautiful. And it seems to me, furthermore, that all cities of marked individuality are best seen—that is, most accurately—from without and not from within. For each of them there is some one point of vantage, if only we can find it, a good fortune or by search, from whence as we look over the towers and pinnacles everything uncharacteristic is hidden and all the marks of peculiarity are brought out in high relief.

I can think of no clearer example than that of Edinburgh. Stately and quaint, ancient and modern, beautiful yet gaunt and spare. And Reekie is not to be understood in all its variety and contrast by one who knows only the Old Town and the New. One must climb to the top of Arthur's Seat and look down upon the grim ridge of rock clambering to the Castle gates, look down, too, upon the New Town spreading so spaciouly in the vale below, if he is to see the city as it is, one unified organism continuous and ending. From that height he may read centuries of stormy history in a glance.

There are many other examples. On the plains of northern France, stretching interminably under a boundless heaven, one sees against the horizon a huge cluster of towers very grave and saturnine in their Norman majesty, and in that glimpse of an instant some vague sense of the city's essential nature is conveyed which would not, perhaps, need to be much corrected after a residence of years. The traveler along the upland roads of Yorkshire looks out again and again from the brink of the rolling downs upon large cities shining compact and clear in the vales below, recalling Tennyson's superb hyperbole.

Sown in a wrinkle of the monstrous hill The city sparkles like a grain of salt.

Very surprising this sight may be to American eyes, accustomed to seeing large centers of population sprawl haphazardly over the landscape. In Yorkshire, in England generally, and indeed throughout Europe, they are for the most part clearly defined in boundaries, and this very definition has for the discerning eyes its deep historical significance.

London is now so vast in extent that it may well seem smaller to the eye than it did a century ago, being no longer comprehensible in a single glance. The view from Paul's dome is merely bewildering, and even from the heights of Surrey or of Hampstead, in England, one gets a glimpse of the city's essential nature, except on occasions of unusual clarity and fortunate lighting.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1898 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$3.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ARBON, Editor

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BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

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One of the Flower Secrets

Flowering depends on reserves, whether in bulb or tree, in oak or daffodil. "The power to form flowers is bound up with the power of the plant to lay by stores of reserve material." And though, as Ward reminds us, some herbaceous plants flower a few weeks after sowing, whilst some trees produce no flower until they are fifty or sixty years old, they share a common secret. Within wide margins of difference they obey the great law of reserve. The beauty that sooner or later finds expression must first of all be stored.

How impressive is the patience

and restraint in the trees of the forest! No oak is to be hustled. Cedars cannot be "forced" like rhubarb. Their growing forms are quietly serene. Most great productions in art or in character have something of the same serenity. They are not born of haste to make an impression. They grow quietly in the background. They come of lifelong patience and faith, of that patience which has been defined as "faith with her lamp lit."

So grew the cathedral at Amiens, and da Vinci's "Last Supper" and Dante's great trilogy.

Those who are wise pluck the early flower buds that rosy may be the more secure. In the case of the greatest, a stern has been set against immediate bearing. The richer the native talent, the sterner the disciplines that restrained.

As a child, Kubelk was a musical prodigy. People came miles to hear him, and almost worshiped him. No end of offers came to his father; managers, we are told, were only too anxious to pave his cottage with gold.

But that father was a gardener—poor enough in earthly things yet

wise in his craft. He knew that to strain for immediate result would mar the child's future. "He refused all offers, and, setting stoically to work, toiled as never before, to win, penny by penny, money for the boy's education."

For six years Kubelk worked at his violin at the Conservatoire in Prague. When his triumphs began it was the father who had earned the applause. No wonder the son said he always played best when he imagined his father was in the audience.

Surely that gardener-father had learned the lesson among his flowers.



Old Fruit Trees. From an Etching by Agee Roose

New Hampshire Lake

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two rounded, fir-dark summits

Rolls to the shore a glacier of deciduous green.

Beneath a pearl-hued sky, plotting rainfall.

A dripping oar

A dipping swallow

A darting picket

Stir the mauve and silver surface

Into evanescent circles.

Straight shoreward travels

The glinting wake-wake of a lithe canoe.

From far away comes the persistent double-beat

Of a motor engine.

There is much bird gossip in the green birch-branches.

One admires the white-kid elegance of their trunks.

CHARLES L. BAXTER.

Luther's Nosegay

There is a famous scene in history

into which a bunch of flowers enters in an impressive way.

Martin Luther had accepted the challenge of John Eck to dispute at Leipzig. Feeling

ran high and two hundred Wittenberg students accompanied Luther.

Eck seems to have been something of a bully in argument and "gave the

idea of a man striving to overcome his opponent rather than of one striving to win a victory for the

truth."

Martin, according to an eye witness,

"however hard his opponent pressed him, maintained his calmness and his good nature, though in debate he sometimes used bitter words."

He carried a bunch of flowers in his hand, and when discussion became hot he looked at it and smelt it."

That bunch of flowers is a revelation of the man Luther. Though a

Doctor of Theology, he kept close to flowers and birds and little children.

"I have one preacher," he once wrote, "that I love better than any other on earth; it is my little little robin who preaches to me daily."

After he has taken his fill of crumbs he hops to a tree close by and lifts up his voice to God, and sings his carols of praise and gratitude, then tucks his

little head under his wing and goes to sleep, leaving to-morrow to look after itself."

As the robin helped, so the flowers helped—helped him in calmness and self-possession.

I have often wondered what the flowers were—likely enough a few fragrant wildings plucked on the way. It was July and the glads and

waysides of Germany would be clothed in bloom.

I have also wondered what his blustering opponent thought of this undisturbed man with his handful of flowers—every now and then looking lovingly upon them and inhaling their fragrance. Doubtless he scorned the act as a foolish affectation, little knowing how sweet a ministry often lies in a flower. If more disputants carried flowers in their hands, disputes might come to happier endings.

The Purpose of Laws

For all laws (save they) be made

and published only to the intent

that by them every man should be put in remembrance of his duties.

—More, in "Utopia."

We Build a Bridge in India

After dinner that night we held a council . . . as to our future plans.

We had reached Frank's valley, which proved even more interesting than he had originally led us to expect.

We had come upon old trees of old ruins and a rather intriguing fort-like rock with the site of an old bridge, and . . . we had the most extraordinary confirmation of our original theories that there was something worth finding under those hills in front.

There's only one thing to do now," said Frank at last. "We've got to replace the old bridge. . . . I've made similar bridges in

Chamba."

So next morning, after selecting three suitable trees which Saunders was to have felled by the Indians, Frank went off to the pinnacle rock to make some more detailed measurements.

By the time he returned we had two sixteen-foot logs, while our men were busy chipping up bundles of the thicker branches, which would serve as cross-pieces to carry a footway between the two logs when the tree trunks were in position, over the gap. . . .

Then came the great instant when we launched our first tree trunk across the gap. It was an anxious moment as the log began to slide past its balancing point, its nose kept from sinking too low by the rope which ran back from it over a shoulder of rock somewhere above us.

We had four men on that rope, and even so it looked for one moment as if they might be pulled off their feet. At last, however, the wavering nose of the log butted into the opposite side of the pathway, and as the men on the rope pulled to their last ounce, the point lifted slowly upwards, the rest of us gave it another push, until a couple of feet of it slid forward on the ledge opposite, and we had one log in position. . . .

As soon as the two logs were in position, leaving Saunders in charge of the platform, I crossed the logs, for I had a keen desire to see what view was to be got from the top.

Frank and I followed the ledge around the rock, making a nearly complete circle ere we came out on to the flat top. Our first sensation was one of disappointment, for we were still not high enough to see across the ridge opposite.

But if we did not get the view we hoped for, we found other compensations; for there was now no question of the original purpose served by the rock. The flat top had at one time unquestionably been a fort, for it was still surrounded by stone walls. They were much crumbled, but parts of them were still three or four feet high, though in other places only a foot or so of very weathered stone work remained. In the centre of the open crest, which measured some sixty feet across, was a solid mound of stone, which had evidently once been the base of a watch tower. When the tower's debris of which still lay about, weathered timbers and rough-hewn stones had been in place, it must undoubtedly have given a view over the ridge opposite, and only stopped his dancing fuss to watch the Morning Star with us.

And when the sun had risen, we plunged into the pool.

And oh! it was blue, and oh! it was cool!

And just to keep dry we plunged in again.

And rose splashing water upon the sun.

He thought it impudent, we thought it fun.

—Josiah Tittell.

Sunset on Mud Flats

Our place has a name for sunsets.

The tide goes out very far, far enough to be something of a joke for some. There are wide stretches of rather muddy flats at which some grumble thinking a mistake has been made, and that these muddy flats should have been stretches of loose yellow sands. Yet those sticky, glistening flats go to the fashioning of gorgeous sunsets. They hold myriads of tiny pools of water, that reflect the glory of the sunset light, each contributing its quota to the evening glory. The shining mud flats become a golden stairway stretching away to the horizon.

Henry Matland tells how one evening he loitered on Battersea Bridge, by the Thames at Chelsea. It was the hour of sunset and the western sky took hold upon him. A workman was also upon the bridge apparently watching the sunset. The tide was very low and on each side of the river were patches of shining mud in which the evening sky was reflected, turning the ooze into a mass of wonderful colors.

Matland felt pleased to see another fellow enjoying the sunset. Presently his companion edged a little closer and seeing his eyes directed toward the mud which showed such heavenly coloring, he remarked—with an air of deepest interest—"throws up an 'exp of mud, don't she?'"

Our day has its mud, but for those who have eyes to see it has its glory. There have been those who went out every favorable night to see that glory of the setting sun.

Woodchucks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We walked all night along a road that we could never see.

Stars in our hair, the moon in a tree, a yellow, orange-rind of moon, lulled in larches by the croon of wind that passed along the larches.

And wind that soon came back again.

We sat at dawn upon a rock beside the little house.

With Puck, the bushy, tawny squirrel, As noisy as a mouse.

Scampering up the window-sill, And down again like Jack, or Jill, And only stopped his dancing fuss To watch the Morning Star with us.

And when the sun had risen, we plunged into the pool.

And oh! it was blue, and oh! it was cool!

And just to keep dry we plunged in again.

And rose splashing water upon the sun.

He thought it impudent, we thought it fun.

—Josiah Tittell.

The Purpose of Laws

For all laws (save they) be made

and published only to the intent

that by them every man should be put in remembrance of his duties.

—More, in "Utopia."

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Faith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE important part which faith plays in spiritual healing was set forth again and again by Jesus in his healing work. When he healed the woman diseased with an issue of blood, he said, "Thy faith hath made thee whole." And when he healed the two blind men he said, "According to your faith be it unto you."

Our great Master made many statements regarding faith which show that spiritual healing cannot be accomplished without it; but let us consider what the word "faith" embraces. One definition is, "Recognition of spiritual realities . . . as supreme." The recognition of good as supreme must of necessity be a mental process. The one, then, who is entertaining fear, resentment, lack of hatred, in his mentality cannot be recognizing "spiritual realities . . . as supreme." If their supremacy were being perceived, one's mentality would be filled with the truth of these realities, and there would be no space left to be occupied by the above-mentioned errors. The faith of which Jesus spoke meant absolute faith in God, good; and it reasonably follows that one could not have absolute faith in good if he had some faith in evil.

It is reasonable to believe that the splendid healing work done by Jesus and witnessed by the people, strengthened their faith to a very great degree. Seeing the blind receive their sight, the sick instantly healed, and even the dead raised, surely was enough to establish in their thinking great faith that God is the only power.

EDUCATIONAL

Folk Colleges in Finland
Mastering Difficulties

Said a principal of one of the Finnish people's colleges: "The Danes are a practical people, naturally so. They should emphasize, perhaps, the cultural, but we read too much; we dream too much; we must emphasize the practical."

This difference in emphasis constitutes one way in which the Finnish people's colleges do not follow exactly the lines laid down by the older Danish folkhøjskole, from which the Finnish schools are adapted. While Finland was under Russia, the Russian Government refused state aid for schools unless agriculture was taught, so for reasons of temperance as well as those of necessity, we find a practical curriculum growing up in the Finnish schools for adults.

In Finland the school term is seven months long, and both sexes attend, living together as one big family. The Finnish students can afford to pay less than can students in other Scandinavian countries, and it is harder in that country to secure paid help, so most of the work about the schools is done by the students themselves. Every student cares for his or her own room. The women are the cooks for the family, while in addition to carrying water and wood, the men assist in serving the food and in washing the dishes.

Two hours each day are spent by the men in the workshop. The same two hours are spent by the women in weaving and sewing. The cooking and baking are done by the women in regular shifts. In both branches, from the shops are turned out furniture for the homes of the workers. Sometimes one sees a man making a loom for sister or fiancée. The women learn all kinds of plain and practical handwork before they are permitted to do embroidery or any kind of fancy work. The sewing and the weaving and the bench work make the task of supervising these groups of young men and women a negligible one, the principals say, for so eager are they to make progress on the work at hand that every spare minute between five in the morning and ten at night is spent upon that work. One of the secrets of their interest lies in the fact that what each student makes is his or her own, and new material is paid for at wholesale price, having been bought co-operatively, as is everything in Finland. The teacher helps select what is to be made, and then the finished product belongs to the maker.

Denmark, no two schools are exactly alike, each depending upon its head, but in the main this program is followed: breakfast at eight; three classes between that and noon. Handwork comes from twelve until two, then dinner followed by free time until four. Between the hours of four and seven are three more classes. Saturday afternoons are general cleaning time. Often on Sundays an entire school will ski for miles over the country. Top at the homes for refreshment, have a service perhaps, an hour of singing, and then ski back to the school.

Agriculture Emphasized
In one school the three R's are given the most emphasis, with agriculture following. In another school history and agriculture are considered the most important. In Finland, where in some places the soil is so poor that it is little wonder that stress is laid upon the study of agriculture, Finland is a new country, and there is a strong feeling that her people must understand problems of government in every school, and the time given to civics and sociology. The avowed aim is to bring young people in touch with social politics. Think of many groups of 50 to 100 young men and women thinking about and discussing the problems of their various communities, and going within a few months to those same communities to attack those problems as intelligent, well informed citizens!

There is a school located at Mieslahti, 27 kilometers from the end of the railroad in the interior of Finland. Students come to this school on skis from a radius of 60 or 80 miles. Anyone not a student is free to attend the lectures in this school or to take part in its singing hours. Teachers from it often go through the province to lecture.

Finland, a prohibition country, is beset by grave difficulties in maintaining her stand, but to her honor be it said that she does maintain it as well as she can. In the school at Mieslahti is a man who is an ardent and earnest worker for the cause of prohibition, and he lectures throughout the Province on that subject.

In this same school is a teacher who keeps books for a credit association of 80 members. When a member wishes to borrow money he fills out a blank stating the sum he needs, and for what it is to be used. Such societies are doing a vast amount of good in Finland. In one district, known as the Hunger District, there used to be a famine every year. Since the establishment of a credit association there, 20 years ago, there has been just one famine, and that during a revolution. In this community of Mieslahti there is a co-operative electric light plant which supplies electricity to the school and to 15 families. These supplies pay in money and wood according

to the number of lights in the house. Meters being too expensive to buy, each simply trusts to the other's honesty. In the town is also a co-operative store of two hundred members. The manager has had a course in co-operation, and the stock of the store, its equipment and arrangement, were above reproach. No rebates are paid the members. The people, realizing the value of co-operation, are willing to have the reserve fund grow instead of receiving rebates themselves.

Rigorous Program
Statistics on these Finnish schools show that each pupil receives 1235 lectures or periods of work, covering 29 subjects during the course of a term. The life of the student during this time is very rigorous. Six or eight of them sleep in one room on springless beds with mattresses. The people, realizing the value of co-operation, are willing to have the reserve fund grow instead of receiving rebates themselves.

The Student-Teacher as an Asset

Special Correspondence
"IT IS a matter of importance to the improvement of undergraduate teaching that the exceptional instructor actually teach the elementary classes, and at the same time have opportunity for a reasonable amount of research work, without which, in nearly every case, he sooner or later becomes a stereotyped and listless purveyor of lifeless facts. In our larger institutions of learning graduate student-teachers can legitimately, and we believe profitably, be employed to further this object." This is the opinion expressed in a report presented at the annual meeting of the American Association of University Professors by Prof. L. L. Woodruff of Yale, chairman of the committee which drew it up.

The committee was appointed by the association to make a study of "the extent of the employment of student assistants and the effect of such employment on the quality of undergraduate instruction, and on the graduate work of the university," to see, too, whether the system is to any extent being abused and whether a "reform" of any sort is necessary. It was decided that the information necessary for its investigation could be secured only by submitting a questionnaire to a selected number of members of the association. The replies on which the report is based come from some 250 different members of the association, representing a diversity of outlook and the position of the student-teachers and the size and geographical location of their respective institutions.

Section 1 of this questionnaire attempted to secure general information regarding the department of student-teaching in the organization. The first fact revealed by the replies is that student-teachers are employed by an overwhelming majority of departments in institutions of higher learning. All of them receive financial remuneration which, "in no case is munificent, though apparently ample to secure their services." In reply to the query: "Is the responsibility and duty of graduate student-teachers on the whole co-ordinate with the teaching of regular staff members?" The answer was unequivocally negative. However, it was evidently more usual to assign responsible teaching positions to graduate student-teachers in the humanities than in the sciences, where their duties are chiefly confined to assisting in laboratory work.

Standards of Teaching
Section 2 of the questionnaire was concerned with the standards of teaching as affected by the employment of graduate students. The answers to the questions in this section brought out the point that although experienced teachers are of course more skillful in teaching technique, the enthusiasm of the apprentice often makes him of more value in the sort of elementary instruction which, too frequently repeated, tends to harden into a routine. "It cannot be overemphasized that the most experienced and inspiring teachers should be in charge of the elementary courses, because such courses are in many ways more difficult to carry successfully than those which are more advanced. Knowledge of the subject and originality are the primary demands in advanced courses; knowledge, the ability to inspire, and the genius to catch the beginner's

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Junior High School and College Entrance

Special Correspondence
THE junior high school, while recognized as a phase of outstanding importance in American educational progress, has created a problem in regard to college entrance requirements. Due to its modified program, the junior high school shifts the burden of college preparation to the three years in the senior high school, instead of as formerly spreading it over the entire four years. The colleges, for the most part, are loath to take recognition of the junior high school by reducing the number of academic units required for entrance. In the middle West, however, a number of colleges have recently taken action to reduce the number of required units from 15 to 12.

In no section of the country is the problem more acute than in New England with its many endowed colleges in no way related to the public school system. Yet contrary to what might be expected of conservative New England, this section has done more in the promoting of junior high schools than any other.

It was recommended last December by the New England Association of Colleges and Universities that New England colleges make adjustments in their entrance requirements by taking into account the junior high school. Again at the more recent spring meeting of the Association in Springfield this question of college entrance requirements in relation to the junior high school was one of the chief topics of discussion.

Taking It Into Account
The keynote of most of the argument was that college entrance requirements should not interfere with the legitimate aims of the junior high school but rather that the colleges should change the nature of their requirements. Educators were agreed that the function of the junior high school was not preparation for college, and that marks made here should have no bearing on a student's fitness for college. It was stated further, that whereas only 72 out of every 1000 public high school pupils entered college, the influence of the college entrance idea on the secondary schools was out of all proportion to this percentage.

The junior high school was described by Prof. Philip W. L. Cox of the School of Education, New York University, as a social institution where the studies are linked up with the everyday activities of the children. The old-time program of first year high school with its curriculum compared solely of academic subjects—Latin, algebra, ancient history—has been denounced as "barbaric." "If the junior high school doesn't actually make the children know more (and I believe that it does), it gives them the desire to do more and be more. In other words, it creates a closer relation between what they want to do and what they ought to do."

The greatest obstacle to the development of the ideal junior high school, Professor Cox says, is "the stupid and paralyzing fear of college entrance requirements." He believes, moreover, that cramming for college entrance examinations shifts the emphasis from knowledge to "marks," and that students get the habit of merely studying "assignments" to such an extent that they rarely if ever read a serious book through as a unit.

Effects of Flexible Program
Statistics based on the records of Yale University during the past four years were cited by Carroll R. Reed, superintendent of schools, Bridgeport, Conn., to show that the more flexible program in the schools has created a superior rather than inferior product. Moreover the statistics indicate that high school boys are highly desirable, as in every case the percentage of ranking scholars prepared in the public high schools exceeded the percentage of those prepared in the private fitting schools.

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Canada's National Game Being Introduced in Schools

Special Correspondence
A NATIONAL movement is under way to encourage the typically Canadian game of lacrosse among school boys. It is sponsored by the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association, a body which is made up of representatives of the various provinces of Canada. Leagues are being formed in cities and country schools. In five of Toronto's public schools, lacrosse teams have been organized under the direction of the school athletic supervisor, and the young athletes hope to be ready to enter lacrosse competitions in the autumn.

Although the great popularity of golf, baseball and soccer has diverted attention from lacrosse, this picturesque game has by no means disappeared and still remains Canada's national game. Although it has met with many modifications and changes since it was played by redskin braves of Canada, it is universally acknowledged by authorities to possess all the elements that go to make a game admirable. Lacrosse players must keep themselves in good condition and possess speed, self-reliance and initiative. More than any other quality the game develops self-control. Another point about lacrosse is that it does not lend itself to professionalism. It is too speedy, too strenuous for that. About one game a week is all that a team can manage, but it offers thrills such as are found in its twin brother hockey.

After 15 years of professionalism, which proved that not a love of money but a love of sport is the best incentive for lacrosse players, the game has come back to its own; and there never was a time when prospects were more promising. For after the Great War ended, lacrosse was reorganized as a purely amateur basis. And in the seven years that have since elapsed, the performance of senior players in Ontario has been in keeping with the best traditions of the past half century of lacrosse. So now, when school boys throughout Canada are to be introduced to the game, we may look for a bright future for lacrosse.

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A Little Red Schoolhouse Speaks

NANCY GRACE WRIGHT had her own ideas on just where she wanted to teach when she entered the teaching profession and it was emphatically not a country school. Had she not trained for something better than trudging over country roads on cold winter mornings, figuratively thawing out little hands and feet, to say nothing of keeping fires going, between teaching the three "R's," for of course that was all they ever taught in country schools?

Thus argued Nancy Grace to herself, even when the opportunity came to teach Ridge School, in District 108, Highland Park, Ill., an opportunity she could not well refuse, since it came through a well-meaning friend, although at the time she could not see this. She felt disgraced. Nothing short of a superintendency somewhere had entered her thought. Why, anybody could teach a rural school. Her pride was not only touched, but she thought she was being offered the school because she was not capable of teaching any other. This may have caused the young teacher to determine to "show them."

She had to admit the school showed architectural possibilities, even at that time. It sat alongside the road, even as country schools have sat for a century. It was, in fact, a little above the ordinary, being of red brick and built when such trifling details of cost and labor were not what they are today. But at that, the one room, with only two curtainless windows, was ugly and bleak and dark, as was the open porch. The reason for the porch is not known, unless the place was originally intended for a residence. The room was so filled with a big 'foot' furnace, she wondered if the children had been forgotten in the general scheme of things, as sometimes happens.

At all times something came over Miss Nancy Grace Wright. The beautiful environment, the utter lack of what her idea of a rural school should be, spoke eloquently. Here was her work, and she surprised herself by plunging in with such enthusiasm that, by the end of the year there was such marked improvement that she enlisted the aid of the parents and the board of education, and a community club was organized. Through their wholehearted and intelligent co-operation, under the leadership of this clear-headed young woman, the necessary funds for their increasing needs were raised.

SCHOOLS
Now a Modern School
Today the "Little Red Schoolhouse" stands as a monument of what can be done in a rural school. It is now a modern school with every city convenience, including steam heat. The open porch has been glazed and transformed into a sun room, with window seat. Additions have been built on at the rear, with kitchen and lavatory, looking out at the back into the playground, with its small but adequate equipment, to a glorious stretch of woods and country beyond.

Ridge School now enjoys the distinction of being one of about 30 rural schools in the State of Illinois to receive a diploma and title of "superior school," an honor conferred by the State Board of Education.

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Parent-Teacher Activities

The Illinois State Council of Parent-Teacher Associations reports wide activity in Americanization work. Aurora has an evening school doing excellent work with a large class. A school in Bloomington is partly financed by the local parent-teacher association. Evanston has 342 pupils registered, including 23 nationalities. Freeport has a class of 10 learning to read and write. Rock Island has a large class, under direct care of parent-teacher groups. Springfield has four Americanization schools, all started by the Y. M. C. A. and now assisted by parent-teacher associations. Streator, Waukegan and Winnetka all have classes for Americanization. Westville has an unusually strong school, more than 100 of its pupils having been naturalized.

At its twenty-seventh annual convention, held at the University of Illinois recently, the Illinois state branch of Parent-Teacher Associations passed resolutions appealing to parents and teachers of the State to teach by practice as well as by precept, those characteristics essential to the development of citizenship, tolerance, respect for authority and observance of the law of the home, the school and the State. Recognizing the fundamental need for ideals and stability in the homes of the future, recommendations were made urging positive effort toward building up personal, family and community recreational life through standard books, music, art and those agencies which promote an appreciation of the out-of-doors. Co-operation between parent-teacher associations and local groups undertaking religious programs was recommended. The body condemned the commercialized rodeos and registered protests against holding them in the State of Illinois.

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FOR the benefit of those who are considering enrollment in The Principia for the coming school year, the following announcement is made:

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
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Calvert Building - Baltimore, Md.

A year and five months have passed since St. Paul receivers were appointed, and indications are that the firm will easily round out two years of service.

In that time they will have had not less than \$15,000,000 available from surplus income for rehabilitation, improvements and general strengthening of the property.

That sum represents the indicated difference between earnings available for fixed charges and the charges actually paid by the receivers.

For 1925, St. Paul reported a deficit of \$3,867,012 after all accrued charges, the charges having been \$22,036,994 and the gross income available therefore \$18,169,982.

The receivers actually paid out only \$10,935,912 on account of fixed charges meeting only interest on debt (the debt to remain undisturbed in the liquidation) and the rentals of leased lines.

**NEW YORK CITY'S
PRESENT BUILDING
SLUMP ANALYZED**

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Three major reasons for the present slump in New York City building construction are given by A. E. Beals in the Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

Overvaluation of building projects is one. Inefficiency of labor is another. The third deals with trade union rules.

Overvaluation of building projects, work on the job where facilities for giving satisfaction and service to the customer are lacking, as they are in the manufacturing shop.

These three factors alone are sufficient to explain the present building slump. Mr. Beals said, but the practice of overvaluation of building projects has increased the cost of building on an unprofitable basis. The already choking prosperity in the building construction industry of New

aged to reduce transportation expenses considerably.

Improvement Money

Under ordinary circumstances the maintenance rate of 1935 would doubtless have been adequate in 1935, so that \$4,000,000 of the increase may fairly be said to be available for improvements.

For the first half of 1936, the maintenance accounts show no great net change from those of last year. Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, undergoes a change, there will probably be \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 of release in this year's maintenance accounts.

In a tentative calculation it may be put down that a two-year receivership plan would have allowed the operating earnings and income plowed back into the St. Paul's 11,000-mile system, or nearly \$22,000,000.

Expenditure is not, of course, being distributed as evenly as that, but

soon going to learn some startling things about operation of modernized "shorting" and financing.

Mr. Beals states, Actual condition that conservative building financier has been building and financing the warned building investor against last December have their complete fulfillment in the fact that New York City has been building for the lowest 15 months. July construction decreased 25 per cent from this year and 35 per cent from last year.

In the borough of Manhattan alone during the seven months of the present year, 474 building permits were issued, compared with 602 for the corresponding period last year, and the building department's recorded cost of these has been \$174,342,400, compared with \$184,037,240 during the corresponding period last year.

In the six months of this year, the road, with slightly more traffic and revenue than in the corresponding portion of 1925, reduced transportation expenses by \$340,000 and the net debit against it on car hire and joint facility accounts by \$355,000. These items represent the results of physical improvement in the car.

Equipment Purchases

Of a different class, but nevertheless contributing to operating efficiency

sale of \$9,270,000, a 5 per cent equipment trust certificate. The balance of the \$10,000,000 offering is available. This issue financed the purchase of more than \$2,000,000 of new equipment.

St. Paul practically doubled its net operating income in 1934, comparing with the corresponding period of 1925—\$8,171,467 compared with \$3,142,656. Nothing like that, of course, is expected for the year 1935.

In 1934 the year's net operating income of \$18,169,000 was split \$3,142,000 and \$15,027,000 between the first and second six months; in 1924 it was \$4,215,000 and \$15,438,000.

Allowing for probable other income.

15,500 units have already been installed, which will make a total of 22,500 lights, sufficient to illuminate more than 500 miles of Chicago streets.

All the lighting units have been supplied by the General Electric Company.

They consist of 250-candlepower Mazda lamps in aluminum rippled globes, mounted on 42-ft.-high octagonal poles, manufactured by the Chicago Concrete Pole Company.

This installation of 22,500 units is the first ever in a plan Chicago has undertaken for relighting the entire city.

DIVIDENDS

above evidently counts on operating net for the second half of this year of more than \$1 million.

If, on the other hand, the second six months were only as good as in last year, the company would have had an upward of \$1,000,000 as it did last year. 1925 would show better than \$2,000,000, or charges would be \$1,000,000 less than they now stand. The reorganization plan proposes an increase in total charges ahead of stock of about \$1,300,000 a year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADINGS FOR WEEK EXCEPTIONALLY BIG

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 7 totaled 1,083,199 cars, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The total for the week of Aug. 7 was an increase of 30,561 cars above the week of Aug. 31 last, and an increase of 141,792 cars above the corresponding week in 1924.

It was the eleventh week this year in which the total have exceeded the 1,000,000-car mark. Total for the week of Aug. 7, however, was a decrease of 10,000 cars from the week of Aug. 14.

The regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents a share on the first preferred stock, payable Oct. 15, was declared by the directors and a regular dividend of 20 cents a share on the common stock was declared to stock of record Sept. 20, and a regular dividend of 3¼ cents a share on the common stock was declared to stock of record Sept. 20.

The directors and Coach declared the regular quarterly dividends of 13½ cents on Class B and \$1.75 on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 15.

The Santa-San Francisco Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ cent on the common stock, payable Sept. 15. Directors also declared the regular directors' interest of 3 per cent on the adjusted bond and 10 per cent annual interest of 6 per cent on the income bonds.

Adams Express declared the regular quarterly dividend, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record.

Acushnet Mills declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ cent on the stock of record Aug. 19.

The International Harvester and the regular quarterly dividends of \$1 on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, both payable Oct. 15.

Belding Hemlinway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15-cent common stock, payable Oct. 15.

The International Harvester declared the regular quarterly \$1.50 common dividend, payable Oct. 15.

modities being reported, compared with the previous week, with the exception of the price of Canadian lumber, and less-than-carload-lot freight.

Coal loadings for the week amounted to 158,088 tons, a decrease of 3521 cars and 10,000 tons from the previous week, and 6901 cars under the corresponding week in 1925. It was, however, 23,302 cars more than the corresponding week in 1924.

COMMONWEALTH POWER

Board of Directors of Commonwealth Power Corporation and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended July 31, 1926, applicable to the common stock of the corporation, amounted to \$9,615,376, or \$26.34 a share on the outstanding 366,378 shares of preferred stock, and \$1.38-\$2.22 shares of common stock. After the payment of dividends of \$1.38-\$2.22, it amounted to \$17.35 a share on the preferred and \$3.65 a share on the common stock. The balance of \$2,225,000 was paid, respectively for the corresponding period in 1925 and 1924.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Production at the Kinawa mill of the International Paper Company at Temiskaming, Quebec, has been increased to 100 per cent. This step has been necessitated by the demand for paper in the United States. The reduction of rayon prices on June 1. The company has been able to produce a large quantity of all wood pulp used in the manufacture of rayon throughout the world, the product going to many foreign countries, including Japan.

CITY OF BOSTON DEPOSITS

Cash deposits of the City of Boston on July 31 amounted to \$2,084,890. The six months ending July 31, 1926, showed a total of \$1,100,000, compared with \$1,000,000 for the same period with \$227,430; United States Trust, \$157,270; Exchange Trust, \$150,135; First National Bank, \$147,000; and Merchants, \$126,229, and Second National, \$123,547.

DERBY GAS & ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—A new issue

DETROIT SUBWAYS PROPOSED

US DETROIT has been authorized to study the Detroit rapid transit commission submitted to the city council an initial rapid transit plan calling for 46.6 miles of subway at a cost of \$17,000,000. The commission recommended the proposed be submitted to voters at the November election to present there are no subways in Detroit.

AMERICAN ICE COMPANY

Earnings of the American Ice Company, 1934, are reported to have been in July, 1935, a record high. Net after interest but before depreciation and taxes, were approximately \$1,600,000, compared with \$1,024,000 in July of last year.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 19.—(Sp.) Consols for money today were 154½; De Beers 154½; Rand Mines 3½. Money was 3½ per cent.

ANOTHER BIG COTTON CROP

IN PROSPECT

Next Government Estimate Is Expected to Reach 16,000,000 Bales

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 19 (Special).—The cotton belt of America stands on the threshold of producing another great crop, possibly as large as last year's record-breaker. Actual ginnings for the cotton year closing the first of this month were 16,103,000 bales.

Consequently the southern cotton crop at the present moment is the cynosure of spinners in America, England, France, Italy, Germany, Poland, Japan, and other smaller manufacturing countries, and the thousands of traders interested in cotton directly.

The United States cotton reporting board says that the southern cotton crop is expected to reach 16,000,000 bales or about 350,000 bales greater than its estimate on Aug. 8. However, it is admitted that weather conditions and insect damage will control the final yield. It may be 17,500,000 bales or it may be as low as 15,000,000 bales, says the Commercial Appeal.

One of the reasons for the anticipated large yield has been the better situation in Texas. Last year, one of the most severe droughts on record cut the State's production in half. Texas is capable of growing 33 per cent more than last year, and this year it has had plenty of moisture.

The price of the meek cotton stock and its kindred, the cotton shirt and cotton underwear, has been on the rise upon the supply and demand. As a result of last year's big crop, a "carry-over" of 5,322,000 bales has been the beginning of the season. Aug. 1, compared with a normal of around 3,000,000 bales.

The total consumption of raw cotton by American mills for the last fiscal year was 6,511,000 bales of lint cotton and 750,000 bales of linters. Total world consumption of American raw cotton was 15,165,000 bales which includes 8,130,000 bales by foreign spinners, according to statistics of the Memphis.

Thus if the coming crop yields 15,000,000 bales, the total available supply of American cotton, including the carry-over, will be at least 21,382,000 bales. If there is a "carry-over" of "city crop" which is made up of baled samples and re-pickings from damaged bales—totaling ordinarily around 150,000 bales—there will be a surplus of supply of 21,532,000 bales. And, finally, if consumption for the coming 12 months is no larger than the 15,165,000 bales used during the last 12 months, there will be a much larger surplus.

Of interest to the cotton trade is the fact that the interior port of Memphis broke three previous records in handling cotton of the passing crop. Net receipts at Memphis, consisting strictly of local cotton, were 754,000 bales, or 2,000 bales greater than the previous record set in 1916. Gross receipts included only 370 bales of reaching the 2,000,000 mark.

Current quotations follow:

Current quotations follow:	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Outside com'l loans	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Year money	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Customers' com'l loans	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Individual com'l loans	4 1/2%	4 1/2%

CLEARING HOUSE FINANCE

Exchanges	Boston	New York
Year to date	\$67,000,000	\$808,000,000
Year to date	\$67,000,000	\$808,000,000
Year to date	\$67,000,000	\$808,000,000
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LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

Bank	Rate
London	4 1/2%
Paris	4 1/2%
Brussels	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%
Frankfurt	4 1/2%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

City	Rate
London	4 1/2%
Paris	4 1/2%
Brussels	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%
Frankfurt	4 1/2%
Berlin	4 1/2%

KROESKE PRICE ADVANCE

Commodity	Price
Wheat	\$1.00
Corn	\$0.80
Soybeans	\$1.20
Cotton	\$0.15
Wool	\$1.50

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

WOOLLEN GAIN NOW APPARENT

Improvement in Orders Is Due to New Season—Bright Outlook

Bond	Price
U.S. 4 1/2% 1937	102 1/2
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FRANC CONTINUES UPWARD MOVEMENT IN PARIS MARKET

Commodity	Price
Wheat	\$1.00
Corn	\$0.80
Soybeans	\$1.20
Cotton	\$0.15
Wool	\$1.50

NEW STOCK ISSUE OF AMERICAN TELEPHONE

Commodity	Price
Wheat	\$1.00
Corn	\$0.80
Soybeans	\$1.20
Cotton	\$0.15
Wool	\$1.50

WALWORTH SECOND QUARTER EARNINGS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Commodity	Price
Wheat	\$1.00
Corn	\$0.80
Soybeans	\$1.20
Cotton	\$0.15
Wool	\$1.50

BANK OF FRANCE

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BANK OF ENGLAND

Commodity	Price
Wheat	\$1.00
Corn	\$0.80
Soybeans	\$1.20
Cotton	\$0.15
Wool	\$1.50

STUTZ TO EXPORT CARS

Commodity	Price
Wheat	\$1.00
Corn	\$0.80
Soybeans	\$1.20
Cotton	\$0.15
Wool	\$1.50

SHANGHAI COURT BECOMES WORLD INTEREST CENTER

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Mount Vernon

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

In these columns references have recently been made to the challenges to democracy which have been raised almost simultaneously in a number of European countries; but there is one aspect of the subject which has perhaps been scarcely sufficiently emphasized. What has happened in France furnishes an illustration of the fact that, whether the machinery of democracy is satisfactory or not, the people always manage sooner or later to make their wishes felt, and to obtain their own way, which is usually the right way.

Democratic Institutions and Democracy

It may be that there is much to criticize in parliamentary and other institutions, and that no adequate solution has yet been found of the problem of permitting the people to govern themselves. But though the people cannot be expected to have technical knowledge, they have a collective wisdom which must manifest itself. If they do not know, they feel. If they are misrepresented, they assert themselves. In other words, democratic institutions may possibly fail temporarily, but democracy does not fail.

The distinction is not a purely verbal distinction. It is important, it is fundamental. The French Parliament, it cannot be denied, presented a sorry spectacle, with its intrigues and party rivalries, with its clash of theories, with its rage of destructive criticism; and while it was upsetting ministry after ministry, while it was talking interminably, while it was indulging in the most expensive negotiations, the franc was falling. It seemed that parliamentary government had broken down, and because it had broken down that France would go through the same experiences as other countries where the depreciation of the money had more solid causes. It was precisely at this point that the sound sense of the people was displayed.

There was no constitutional machinery by which an expression of public will could be uttered. Yet when the people suddenly became aware that the franc was being talked to extinction, that ministers who were distrusted were returning to power, a few harmless but significant manifestations outside the Elysée, the presidential residence, and outside the Palais-Bourbon, the parliamentary headquarters, produced results which appeared to be almost impossible. There is, after all, something in the instinct of the crowd. Disaster was thought, even by usually optimistic observers, to be imminent, when the people came on the scene and changed everything in the twinkling of an eye.

The French authorities were conscious that a drastic reversal of methods was necessary. Parliament, which had been unruly, became alarmed, dismissed an unpopular Prime Minister, and prepared itself to follow M. Poincaré, in whom the people demonstrated their confidence. Many ministers had tried in vain to accomplish what M. Poincaré, carried on the crest of the popular demand, accomplished easily, practically without opposition. The deputies, who had refused other leadership, accepted the leadership of a man who was supported by public opinion. They ceased idle discussion. They abandoned mischievous intrigues. They reformed themselves completely. This was in spite of the supposed majority which, on party lines, was ranged against M. Poincaré.

In one respect nobody seemed to be less suited to the formidable task of imposing a plan on Parliament than M. Poincaré; for two years earlier he had been beaten at the polls by the men who compose the present Chamber. Moreover, politics apart, there were many men who could not readily forgive him for the Ruhr experiment, which they believed to be utterly mistaken and unfortunate in its results. Yet they were compelled to recognize that M. Poincaré acted honestly in what he conceived to be the national interest. In any case, the people were persuaded that M. Poincaré was not a party politician but a national statesman, and when they ranged themselves behind him he had no difficulty in rallying the Chamber, and for the first time for years in driving through salutary fiscal measures which would certainly bear heavily on the whole population.

Others had shrunk from proposing them, lest they should incur electoral unpopularity. The people do not, in the long run, object to bearing burdens which are necessary, and nobody who tries to tell the truth, unpleasant as it may be, is condemned by the public. The politician is too often a man of little faith, who is needlessly afraid of being unpopular, and thus actually becomes unpopular. It is perhaps too early to pronounce on the accomplishments of the Poincaré Ministry, but it is not too early to point out the lesson that, whatever be the shortcomings of democratic institutions, it is wrong to doubt democracy.

Possibly the most remarkable edict issued by the present Dictator of Italy is his "law against idleness," which provides that all adult males shall engage in some useful occupation. In his justification of this statute Premier Mussolini declared: "The existence of privileged individuals, for whom life's sole enjoyment is to profit by the work of others, is wholly inadmissible."

The doctrine that all men capable of performing some useful task should find employment is not new. The novelty is in its acceptance by the government of an important nation, confronted with grave social and economic problems affecting the welfare of the great majority of its people. To the universal complaint of low living standards, insufficient food and clothing, and poor housing accommodations, the manifest response was: "These conditions can only be changed by work. Therefore, all should, and must, work." But with this situation recognized by law there remains the further important question: "What shall be regarded as useful employment?"

In reply to the criticisms of British Socialists Sir Joshua Stamp, a well-known economist, re-

cently asserted that the number of those described as "the idle rich of Britain" was in reality very small, and that the great majority of all those receiving large incomes were busily engaged in various duties imposed upon them by reason of their possessions. Conceding that wealth brings its responsibilities, and that many large fortunes are the product of special managerial or financial abilities, here, also, arises the query: "Is the work performed beneficial to society, or to the individual alone?"

Just where is the line to be drawn between useful occupations and activities that confer no service in payment for benefits received? Out on the plains of Kansas sturdy field workers have been harvesting the wheat crop, absolutely essential to sustain the teeming population of the cities and industrial centers. In a great building in New York City some scores of men are daily buying and selling wheat; not for delivery to the flour mills, or for export, but merely with a view to profiting by changes in the market price. These "brokers" are ostensibly "working," just as the wheat grower and his hired men "work," but there is a very substantial difference in results. In the case of the farmers, their work produces needed wealth in the form of grain. Conceding that buying and selling this grain for speculative purposes is work, it might be hard to convince Il Duce that the brokers are giving services that entitle them to a share of the wealth produced by others.

The July number of the United States Naval Institute Proceedings contains a very suggestive article, "The New Era in International Law," by an officer of the United States Navy, Lieutenant Commander Lucius C. Dunn. It is of importance because of the great stress it lays upon the part played in the

maintenance of peace by a wider interest in international affairs. As a navy officer Commander Dunn cannot be denied his fling at "the pitiable pacifist advocates—those emotional theorists and their peace-at-any-price doctrines." But he recognizes the fact that an active and intelligent interest in international affairs by no means precludes a thorough understanding of the necessity for adequate equipment for national defense.

There is great value in Commander Dunn's brief summing-up of the essays in international co-operation during the last fifty years which have led up to what he holds to be a new era in international law. International conferences have not always assured peace. That the world knows too well. Ever since the Berlin Conference of 1878 the nations of Europe have more and more often sat around a council board, yet the cataclysm of 1914 was not averted. Nevertheless it is reasonable to believe that the more things nations have in common the less they are apt to quarrel.

Among the recent conventions are the International Postal Union, the Conference of International Sanitation, International Marine Conference, Congress for Adopting a Common Meridian, and International Labor Congress. Under the League of Nations are many conferences such as those on narcotic drugs and that on the labor of women and children. Only recently a Pan-American Press Conference was held in Washington, and delegates are now on the way to an International Press Conference in Geneva. An international commission is codifying international law, and the International Chamber of Commerce is at all times a force for the establishment of better commercial relations between nations. And of supreme importance is the preliminary Conference for the Limitation of Armament now sitting at Geneva.

Commander Dunn sees in all this a reason why navy officers should be ardent observers of foreign affairs and well versed in international law. That is, however, too narrowly technical a view. The more widely knowledge of the thought and activities of foreign nations is spread among the American people the less will be the danger of those international misunderstandings which so frequently culminate in war. It is for this reason that such institutions as the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., perform a true service to humanity, and it is for the same reason that the growing interest of the American press in foreign affairs is a healthy and a helpful symptom. As Americans develop the international consciousness they will lose that parochial narrowness that sees only potential enemies in foreign nations.

Those who in the past have painted a picture in dark colors regarding the exodus of farmers to the cities in certain sections of the United States may be pleasantly surprised to learn, on the authority of L. E. Call, dean of agriculture at Kansas State Agricultural College, that, rather than being

The Exodus of Farmers to the Cities

a cause for alarm, this exodus, in his opinion, should be viewed as a boon to agriculture. And his explanation is simplicity itself. The successful farmers, those who are capable producers and efficient in marketing their crops, are remaining to till the crops, he says, and although there does exist some movement of the farmers to the cities, this he sees as an indication that some of the farmers are by nature better fitted for industries or business other than farming.

One is prepared, therefore, for Mr. Call's further statement that it is better for American agriculture that those farmers who are unable to apply the most efficient methods of tillage and production to the farming operations and who, hence, can make less money working the soil than would be the case if they were engaged in other forms of labor, should go into other industries. And Mr. Call is of the opinion that those farmers who do stick to the soil are more contented and happy than ever before, provided the discontented and more radical ones do leave the farm. It is true that he considers the one essential factor which causes many to leave the farm is that of failure to make as much money in agriculture as they would do in industry, but he also

emphasizes the many benefits that the farmer of today has over his father and grandfather, which would tend to keep him in the country.

In much of the discussion of this and kindred subjects there is a tendency to forget the essential leveling process operating in society today. A migration of some sort or another is noticed and commented upon, adversely or otherwise, without a full appreciation of the fact that, given sufficient time, the apparent inequality being produced will largely receive its compensation. The farmers in the United States have much whereof to complain, but the inevitable process of balance of industry will practically insure that, if there is a loss in one direction, it will be made up for in another.

This does not mean that the farmers should not agitate for and obtain needed adjustments in their activities. It rather involves the conclusion that both they and all others similarly situated, would do well to recognize quietly the great basic law that underlies civilization in its adaptation to environment and general conditions. Some farmers in the United States may be leaving their farms, but others will be spurred on thereby to employing more efficient means of obtaining their livelihood. It is still true, and will long continue to be so, as Daniel Webster said more than eighty years ago, the farmers are the founders of human civilization. One can have faith, therefore, that a sufficient number of them will cling to the soil.

The conference tables of Hollywood, Calif., far from being agitated over the influx of European films that are showing in the United States with such notable artistic success, are becoming festival boards laid out in the name of international amity and wide co-operation. No longer do "foreign"

films loom threateningly on the Hollywood horizon as they did some three years ago, with the possibility of endangering the long monopoly of American-made pictures. Nor is there any appreciable feeling at the steady infiltration of European directors and stars into the inner circles of the screen capital. Rather is this new "invasion" motivated by the west coast picture magnates themselves, in their desire to increase the artistic resources of the studios.

Hollywood has had, for quite some time, a considerable "foreign" colony, with such distinguished masters of cinematography as Lubitsch, Seastrom, and von Stroheim conspicuous on its roster. There has also been a certain coterie of continental actors and actresses scattered through the studios, but negligible in number compared with the present delegation. Today there are literally dozens of stars, directors, technical advisers, specialists, and experts of one sort or another to be found on the studio lots speaking "other" tongues. Russian, French, Danish, Polish, Swedish, Hungarian, and Italian are the most likely languages to be met with, and in certain picture units English is noticeably conspicuous by its absence.

Such, then, is the present polyglot state of things in Hollywood, and it seems certain that this hands-across-the-sea phase of pictures will underwrite a large measure of good for the screen. Since one of Hollywood's gravest dangers lies in its almost complete lack of competition, this wholesale importation of European talent is bound to serve as a timely stimulus. With such newcomers as Murnau, Pommer, Jannings, and Dupont—to mention but a few of the more important—working alongside the American contingent, the standardization of production inevitably resulting from a too great and prolonged monopoly will be largely averted.

Not only should these continental artists strive among themselves to set new and higher standards, but there will doubtless be a friendly rivalry all along the line. Each group can learn from the other. The European, accustomed to working at half the speed and quarter the cost, will learn valuable lessons in efficiency and equipment from his American brother, while the Hollywoodian will sense the benefits of a less intensive production schedule and a more individual camera treatment. This give and take should help to advance the new school of the screen.

Editorial Notes

Sing a song of sixpence,
A pocket full of rye,
Four and twenty blackbirds
Baked in a pie.

At least, that is the rhyme that has been handed down from father to son for many years, but now a different version is surely called for, since President Coolidge was presented with a huge cherry pie by the Grand Traverse Cherry Growers of Michigan. The dainty dish weighed the little matter of forty-three pounds, was thirty inches in diameter and four inches deep, while it contained, so it is said, 5000 cherries. Just to show what a pie can do, it appears that while it was being brought to Mr. Coolidge in an automobile, the driver was stopped by a speed policeman in Canada, but was allowed to proceed without a fine on explaining his mission, the officer saying that international comity ought to prevail in such a case. Of course, all this does not help in reaching a decision as to what to do with so much pie. But it is safe to say that cherry pie hot, cherry pie cold, cherry pie in the pot nine days old will not be far from the actual state of affairs.

What R. G. Hogarth, president of the British Medical Association, said in his opening address before the recent meeting of that organization in Nottingham, Eng., regarding the mental attitude of patients, is really quite striking, being based, as it evidently is, upon his wide practical experience. Here is how, in part, he summed up his observations:

Between religion and nature, between mind and body, there exists not an opposition, but a relation. Every medical man of experience must have known cases in which his own scientific skill has seemed to be helped, sometimes most strangely and wonderfully by some serenity of mind in the patient, some quiet confidence in the ultimate issue, some realization of sure dependence upon a Higher Power, some tranquilizing influence of the soul upon the physical stress and tumult of the senses.

The Shrine of the Sikhs

MORE nearly than many places in India, Amritsar fulfills the conception of what an Indian bazaar should be. Our tonga ponies pick their way through narrow, tortuous streets, crowded with a gayly colored, lively throng, the common people of the country jostling merchants from the north and west, Kashmiris, Afghans and Baluchis, come to do business in this famous city with its population of 150,000.

High up on either side rise houses with finely carved wooden balconies, often harmoniously colored. In the open shops below, at intervals among the crude pink and saffron of the sweetmeat sellers, the piles of white rice and orange dhal of the grain dealers and the heterogeneous miscellany of household hardware, glimpses may be caught of things of real value, soft Kashmir shawls, gold embroidered silks of exquisite quality and design, and carpets dyed with quiet blues and reds of satisfying harmony.

That these are actually produced near by is evident from the deep blue dyes running to waste in the gullies at the sides of the streets. Everywhere that the eye rests is a picture, caught for an instant as the tonga jogs its tinkling way along.

Suddenly from the babel of color and sound we emerge into a wide and silent space. A still expanse of jade green quivers in the sunshine, and in its midst on an island of marble is set the famous shrine we have come to see, the Golden Temple of Amritsar.

A simple square building, it has neither the exuberant license of the typical Hindu gopuram, or the extreme severity of the Moslem mosque. At each corner of the flat roof is set a light and graceful canopy, and in the center rises a dome, with curved sections as truly shaped as those of a watermelon. The whole is covered with sheets of gilded copper, with delicately worked designs, so that in very truth it is a golden temple, glittering and flashing in the intense sunlight.

A wide pavement of marble leads from the border of the great pool to the temple doorway, within which is the central shrine of the Sikh religion, the resting place of the "Granth," its holy book.

From this shrine, however, none is forbidden, provided only it is approached with due respect. Nothing of leather must be worn, and no alcohol or tobacco carried on the person.

Having complied with these requirements, and after washing the dust from our feet in a convenient trough, we were conducted barefoot along the marble approach. The smooth stone surface, warmed by the sun, made this no great hardship. As we passed along we noted the gilded lamps, each fitted with electric bulbs, which were set at intervals on the low walls which flanked the wide pathway.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

DURING the past few months the Italian lira has again depreciated, in sympathy with the French and Belgian currencies, despite the Finance Minister's optimistic and reassuring statements on the soundness of the financial policy pursued by the Fascist Government. The financial authorities of the country are perplexed as to the causes of this continued depreciation of the Italian lira, and many, indeed, had hoped that, after the balancing of the budget, the contraction of the note circulation, the settlement of foreign political debts, the funding of floating debt and the reduction of foreign commercial debts, the lira, if it did not improve, would at least remain stable, as it had remained for nearly nine months previous.

Several prominent Italian economists and financiers have lately given it as their opinion that the only sure safeguard against damaging fluctuations lies in a speedy return to the gold standard. In this connection it is interesting to read what Senator Borletti wrote in the Secolo of Milan some time ago. The idea, he says, of bringing back the lira to the prewar parity is illusory. The country is at present using a standard which daily circumstances and events lengthen or shorten in a very despotical way. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to return to the gold standard, which is the only basis imposed by international convention. On the other hand, Alberto de Stefani, the ex-Finance Minister, regards the question of the gold standard as an impractical one in the immediate future, especially on account of the difficulty of relying upon a trade surplus, and because the trade equilibrium has been greatly affected by the United States restrictions on immigration.

The opinion of the Government on the subject of the gold standard and of the stabilization of the currency was recently expressed by Count Giuseppe Volpi. Here is how he put it:

Italy is aware that she cannot separate her monetary problem from the fluctuation of values in other countries and its consequent economic and social nervousness. The great money markets abroad is attained. For this reason, the Italian Government, at the opportune moment, will study, in the exclusive interest of the country, the problem of the restoration of the lira from the international point of view. But it is well that everybody should know that the monetary problem for Italy is not merely a technical one, which can be solved solely by means at the disposal of the Treasury, but that it demands the support of an appropriate economic structure.

In approaching this problem, therefore, the Government must take into account all the social and economic necessities of the country and the indispensable needs of our productive activity, in order that our payments abroad may be balanced by the economic surplus of the Nation. The Government must also bear in mind the case of those who draw their means of subsistence from fixed incomes which cannot bear the strain of rapidly changing price levels. In brief, we must have before us all the factors which bear on each decision, as every effort at stabilization which does not rest on a solid foundation will only render difficult, instead of solving, the fundamental problem.

Two remarkable new books fill at present the windows of the principal book shops of Italy. One is entitled "Dux" and contains an attractive description of the life of the Italian Prime Minister and of the rise from his humble station to the present exalted position. The author of this biography is Margherita Sarfatti, one of the few Italian women journalists, who has had the opportunity of studying the character of the Fascist leader from his early political days. A free English translation of this biography appeared last year before the publication of the original book in the Italian language.

The other book is entitled, "The Vade-Mecum of the Perfect Fascist" and contains 87 maxims and 10 axioms which Fascists should follow for their guidance. Although this book does not bear the official mark of sanction of the recognized leaders of the Fascist Party, it has received the approval of several prominent Fascist leaders to whom it is dedicated, and it is interesting as a typical example of the Fascist nationalist doctrines. Here are a few specimens of the maxims: "For the Fascist the recent war was not the last but the first great war"; "War is bread to a Fascist combatant"; "It is a conventional falsehood that France is a sister country"; "Civilization is nonexistent for you, Italianism is existent"; "Your bayonet and rifle are given to you, not to lie and rest but with a view to the next war."

The executive committee of the National Institute for the Production of Ancient Plays has sketched the program of classic performances to be held in the Greek Amphitheater of Syracuse, in Sicily, in the spring of the coming year. It includes the production of "Medea" and "The Cyclops" by Euripides, "The Clouds" by Aristophanes, and "The Satyr at the Big Game" by an unknown Greek author. The last-mentioned comedy will form the principal attraction of the short season, as it is entirely unknown to the public, having been discovered only a few years ago among a private collection of ancient literary works. The performances of "Medea" and "The Cyclops" will no doubt

We are asked to step over, not on, the marble door sill of the entrance, an obvious precaution against the wearing away of the stone. Immediately beyond the threshold is the main chamber of the temple, where the holy book reposes under scarlet drapery, and around it sit the chanters and musicians continuously sounding its praises. There are no idols or images of any sort. Floral offerings of worshippers are piled upon the red drapery, and a "pandal" of red protects the sacred book from defilement by the pigeons, wheeling overhead and flying through the open tracery of the temple windows.

We were told that the book contains no word of attack on any other community, only the precepts of the Sikh religion, which inculcates, as has been said by a Western writer, "all the moral and domestic virtues known to the holiest citizens of any country."

It is stated that Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikhs, when debating with a Muhammadan as to the need for prostrating himself in the direction of Mecca, asked, "Can you tell me any direction where God is not?" The last of the Sikh Gurus, Govind Singh, appointed no successor. He said: "He who wishes to behold the Guru, let him search the Granth."

Not far from the temple, on the mainland, is a tower, nine stories high, the lower chamber of which is decorated with pictures of Sikh religious history.

Before leaving the temple precincts, we were shown the great kitchen where 3000 poor are fed every day—on chappattis and vegetable soup. The fine Punjab cauliflower was much in evidence. No distinction of caste is made, no payment is asked for, the only qualification for alms is real need. Impostors were few, we learned, while violence or anger were never used, only persuasion, so that the lazy ones are shamed from eating the bread of idleness.

On returning to our starting point, and receiving our shoes and socks from the kindly policeman in attendance, a book was brought for our signature and remarks. Having for several years been served faithfully and well by a Sikh motor driver, with whom we had sometimes talked about religion, we wrote a few words of respect for the faith, whose outward expression we had seen in its architectural magnificence and its generous charity, and left a few rupees for the service of the poor (our guide would take no money).

In return two bowls of white crystal sugar were presented to us, and a length of bright yellow cloth, a fragment of which we mailed later to our trusty Sikh friend, with a description of our pilgrimage.

As we came away, impressed by the kindly atmosphere, it seemed to us that one place where East and West may meet and not altogether misunderstand one another is at the Shrine of the Sikhs. G. J. F.

attract a great number of spectators, as both plays are well known and are regarded as two of the best productions of the Greek golden age. The "Medea" is a tragedy of remarkable force, and hardly any play was more popular in antiquity. Maria Letizia Calli, one of the most promising among the Italian actresses, has been chosen to act the part of Medea. "The Cyclops" is the only extant example of a satyric drama, and the plot is taken mainly from the story of Odysseus and Polyphemus in the ninth book of the Odyssey.

An Italian journalist who has just returned from a tour in central and southern Italy, where he had gone to study local conditions and traditions, announces that he has discovered the most musical village of Italy. The honor he has accorded to Viggiano, near Potenza, a small burgh perched high up on the mountains and containing only 4000 inhabitants. The journalist gives a very interesting description of his wanderings in the village, and observes that a casual visitor reaching it after sunset, when the daily work is over, would be surprised by the variety of tunes and sounds of music which catch his ear from every side. One, indeed, gets the impression of being in a musical conservatory during lesson hours, and not among mountaineers who are taking a rest after the fatigues of the day. So great and so general is the love for music and for musical instruments that these humble people devote practically all their free hours to the study of music, and to the making and polishing of all kinds of instruments. This taste for music, which has been carefully preserved for centuries, is transmitted from father to son, and perhaps in part accounts for the peace and tranquility which are noticeable in this small village.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Striking Statistical Comparison

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: A well-known statistician says that statistics prove that prosperity, health and intellect are controlled by "the amount of spirituality possessed by individuals and nations. He also says that the number of preachers' children among the great of the earth is out of all proportion to the number of children of parents in other occupations, which is due, he says, to the blessings of Christian living of parents flowing to their children."

After reading this statistician's statement as above, I became sufficiently interested to look through the biographies of illustrious men and women to see how many preachers' children I could find among them. Here they are: Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Joseph Addison, Oliver Goldsmith, Jane Austen, Charlotte Brontë, Ann Brontë, William Hazlitt, William Cowper, Charles Churchill, Lord Nelson, Edward Young, Alfred Tennyson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, James Russell Lowell, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Wendell Phillips, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Matthew Arnold, Henry Ward Beecher, Henry Clay, Edward Everett, Samuel Morse, Lyman Abbott, Elijah P. Lovejoy, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Robert G. Ingersoll, Frederick Wilhelm Nietzsche, Francis Parkman, Christian Martin Wieland, August Wilhelm von Schlegel, John Wesley, Chester A. Arthur, Grover Cleveland, Woodrow Wilson. As an afterthought, it occurred to me to see how many famous children there were of parents engaged in the liquor business; and although I searched a biographical dictionary diligently, I failed to find one—I do not believe that there is one. As contributors to progress, wealth, culture, literature, morals, etc., the Protestant church tops the list and the liquor business stands at zero. Chicago, Ill. PROHIBITIONIST.

Ousting the Unclean Magazine

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In a recent issue of the MONITOR I read an article regarding the campaign which the Boy Scouts of Chicago were conducting to oust the unclean magazines from the news stands and stores of that city, and it appeared to me that the work thus being done was of great importance. The situation of unclean reading in magazines and other publications in the United States is not only a terrific menace to the high standards which that country has heretofore maintained, but it is exercising a great influence on what the moral conditions of the future generation will be. It is true that many women's organizations in the different cities of America have undertaken to solve the problem, but I think that a greater movement will have to take place before it can be properly solved. The newspapers of the United States have printed very little for the help of this cause, while they could be one of the most powerful influences in America if they would only take a greater interest in the prevention of the crime. Minneapolis, Minn. L. E. P.